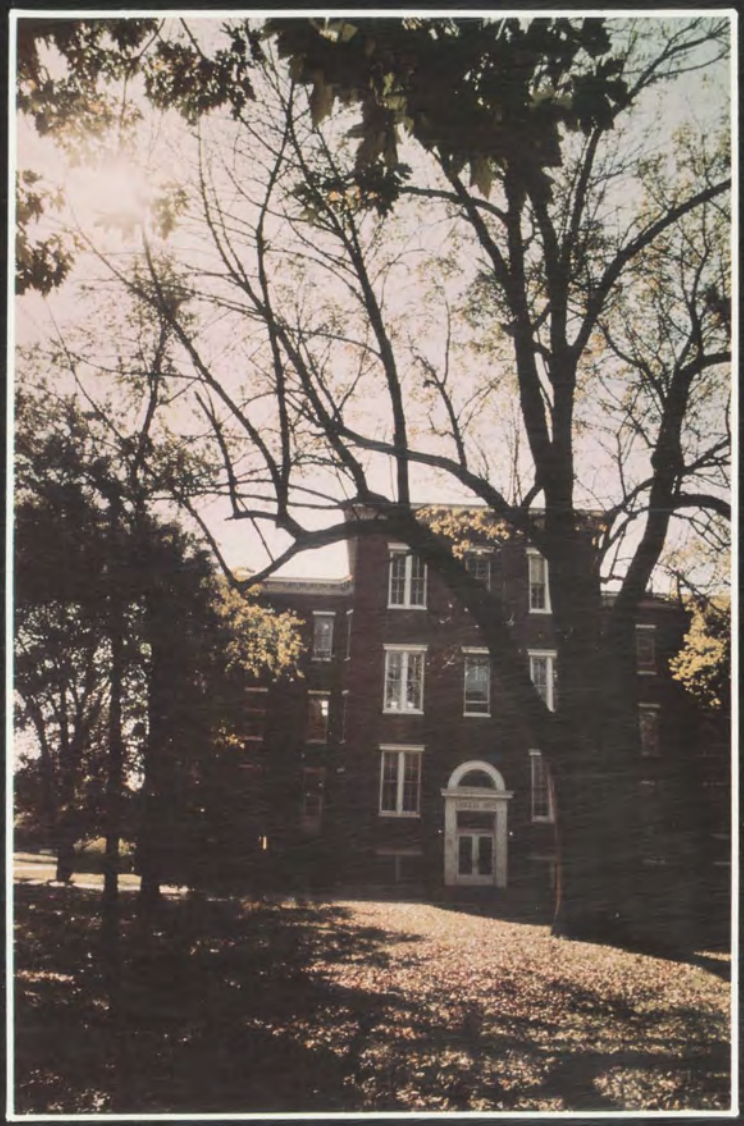
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CONTENTS:

IMPRESSIONS 4

Ad Building: 50 Years 18
Gardencourt: the Norton Bequest 22

EVENTS 28

Belknap Folk Festival 36
Belknap Theatre 40

FOOTBALL 56

Vince Gibson: Still Wants to Win 58
Homecoming 68

PEOPLE 72

Travelogue: Europe on the U of L Plan 74
So You Want to Be a Doctor? 78
Music School is Hard Work 84
The Cardinal: Pressing On 90
Getting Straight 94

SPORTS 98
ENVIRONMENT 104
BASKETBALL 122
GROUPS 136
SENIORS 168
STAFF 192





Impressions




Zelda



U of L: For Better or for Worse

BY STEVE WINGFIELD

1975-76 Editor, The Louisville Cardinal

One of the definitions of "impression" in Webster's New World Dictionary is "a notion, feeling, or recollection, esp. a vague one." This is the definition under which I will operate for this essay.

The most common impressions that I have heard during my years at this university are:

-An incredibly large high school with teachers masquerading as professors.

-A conglomerate of different schools and programs, all of which are underfunded.

-Mickey Mouse's Kingdom.

-A growing urban university with lots of potential, little of which has been realized.

-A poor excuse for an institution of higher learning with some programs that rate as good.

-An institution plagued by budgetary insufficiencies and poor leadership that pushed the quality down.

-A pretty good school, but "things could be better."

My impression, though not all that original, is all of the above.

To say this is not as ridiculous as it would seem. U of L itself is a mishmash, or to use the academic jargon, a compendium of multi-varied composition. There is no one identity associated with the university, its administrators, faculty, programs, students, and role in the community.

U of L has developed rather strangely through the years. Starting the 1960's as a financially solvent municipal university that catered to the elite of the Jefferson County population, it rapidly went to the verge of bankruptcy and entered the state system of higher education. At that point the so-called "walls" of the university began to break down, and people of every socio-economic background began enrolling at U of L.









This called for new programs and rapid growth, all with very little planning.

This rather simplistic view of the university's history led to the point where almost everyone was unhappy with something, and it led to the variety of impressions which began this article.

And it's not necessarily bad. A major university shouldn't provide just one face to present to the students and the community. It should be able to provide something for every one - not cater to a certain elite. U of L does try to provide something for everybody. But there's one flaw--, very little of what it provides is very good.

Having said my piece about vague U of L impressions, I will devote the rest of my attention to specific groups or departments all of which are selected by a thoroughly irrational process.

INTRAMURALS --What can one say about Ellis Mendelson that hasn't already been said?

THE CAMPUS STORE -- a big rip-off directed by incompetents.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES -- the largest school in the university, it promises to be the most progressive monument to higher education that U of L might erect. And much of this is because of the dynamic leadership of Dean A.J. Slavin. The college, at this writing, is beginning a major overhaul which may be one of the best moves in its history. But progress is hampered by a generation of reactionary faculty members that remain here through the blessed institution of tenure.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY -- a bunch of juvenile hotrodders.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT -- at the beginning of this year, student government had all the tools to show the true potential that students under their own direction can have. But the resignation of the SGA president and academic vice-president dealt it two blows from which it could not recover. The student council individually made some progress, but the cause of university-wide student government was set back.

FOOD SERVICES-- gastric heartburn, but brighter days lie just around the corner since the university took over the operation. The SUB, for all of its failings, is beginning to improve. But - it could hardly get much worse.

JAMES G. MILLER-- the president of U of L is honestly making progress, though occasionaly mistakes (NCAA, U of L, UL) hurt his image. He was a misunderstood man faced with an almost bankrupt university. He had to make a lot of changes and like anybody making changes, was faced with a backlash from the "old guard" entrenched in the "good old days."

UNION FOR STUDENT ACTIVITIES -- one helluva lot of progress has been made in student entertainment. The calendar for events was never better, and the people at USA deserve most of the credit.

U OF L STUDENTS--again, there is no one "face" for a body this large. But we do have the problem of letting a very few students take care of all our needs. We need to take more of the responsibility for our college years. But no use crying over spilled milk.

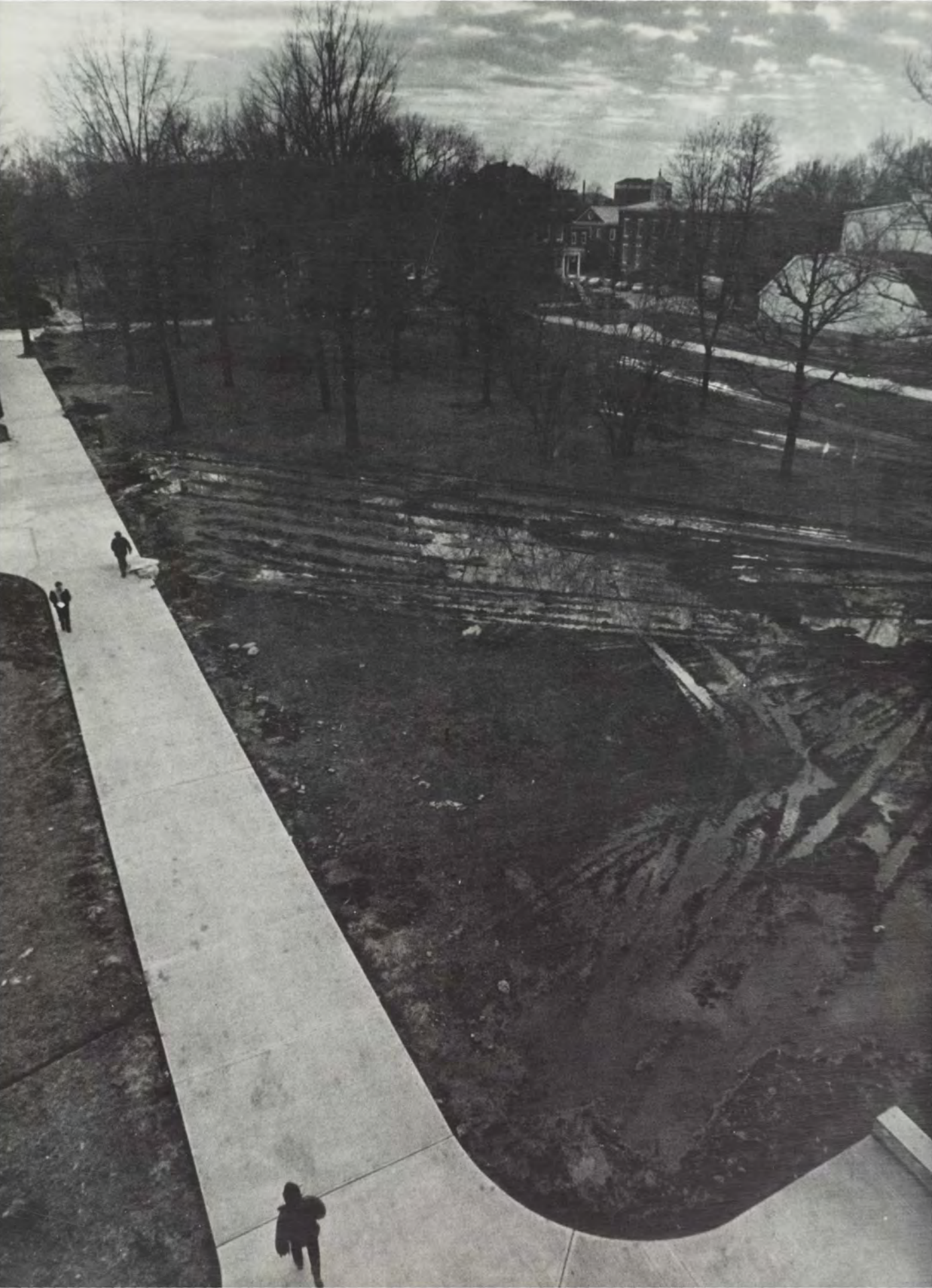


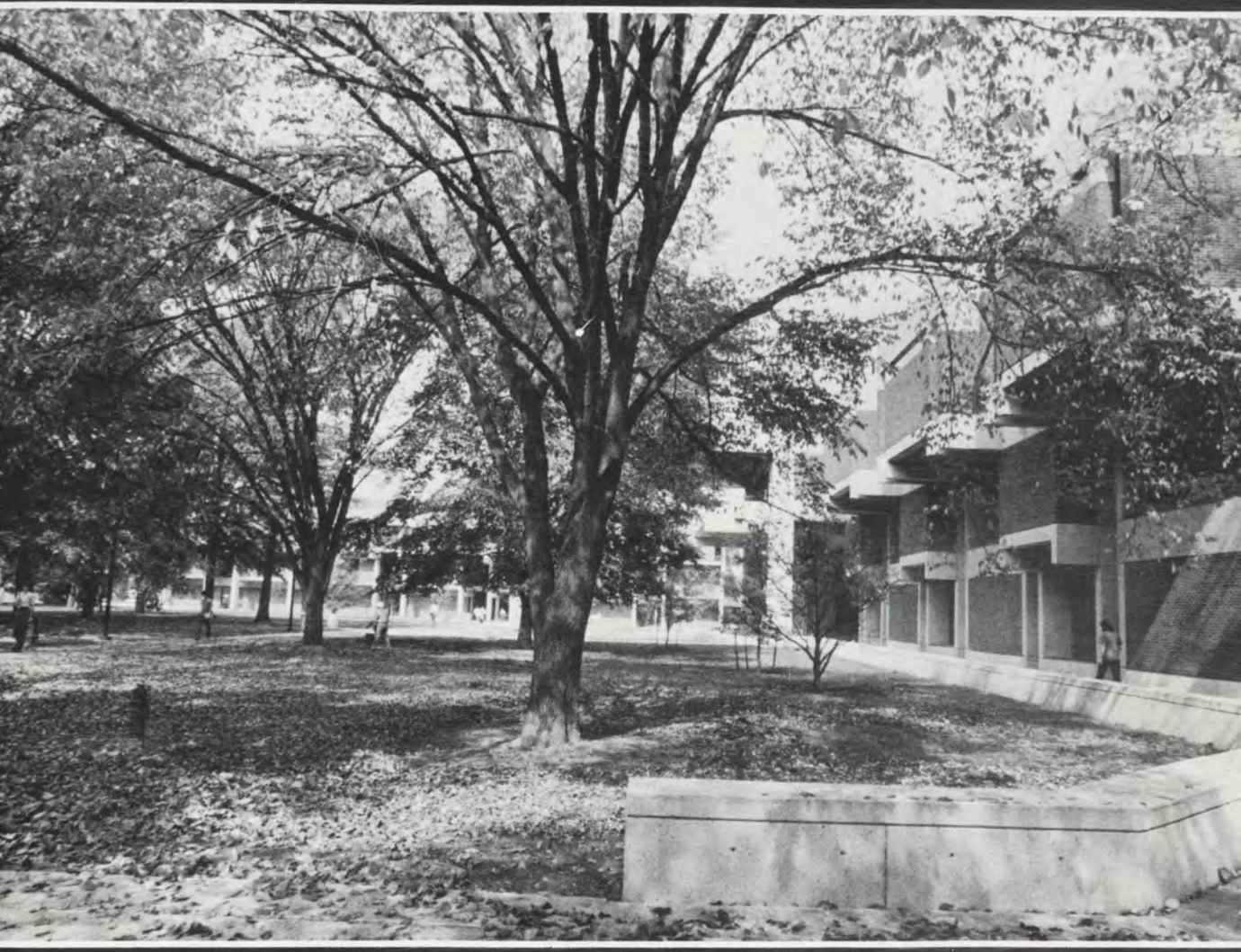






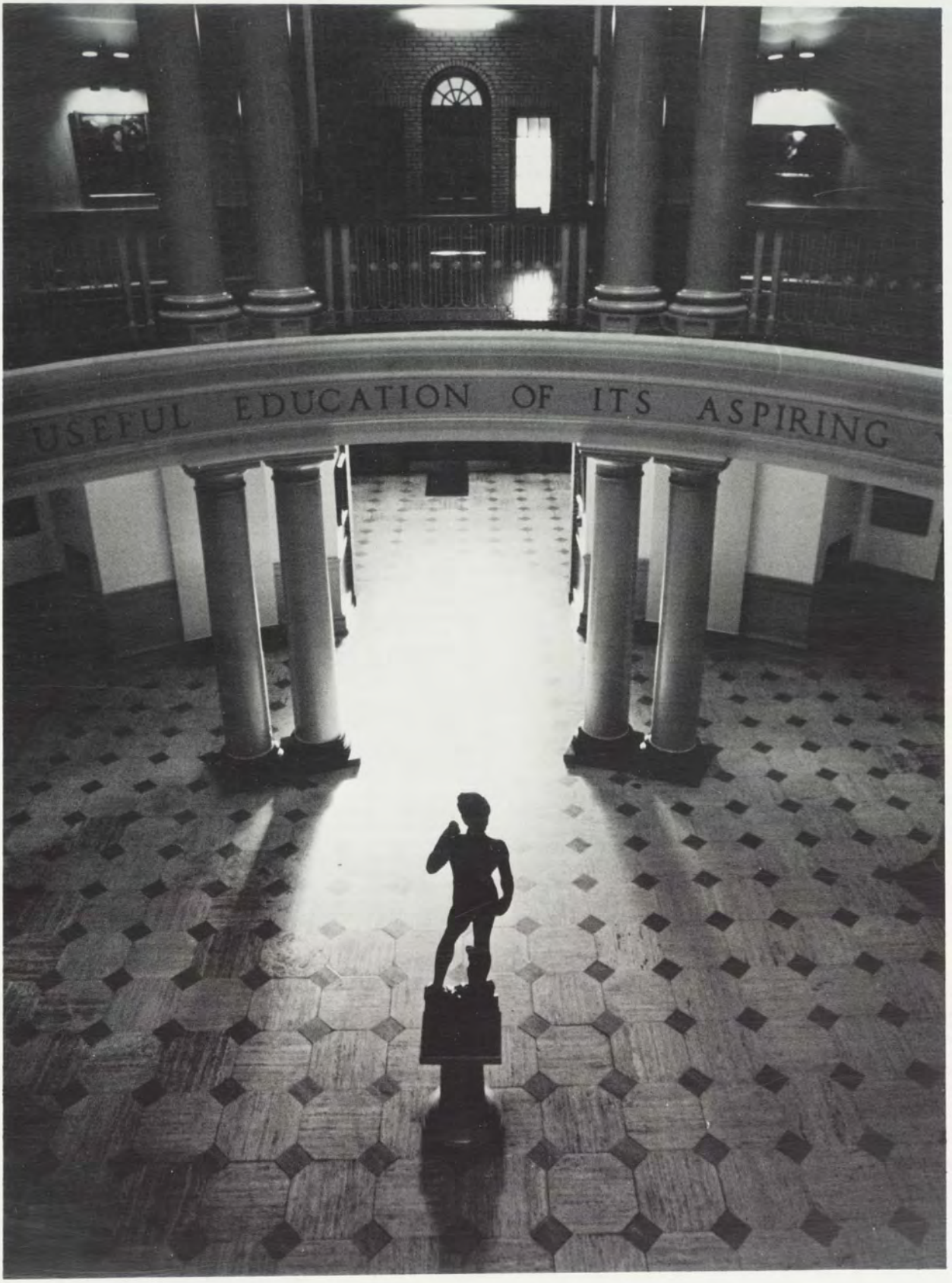







SOUTHERN
POLICE
INSTITUTE




USEFUL EDUCATION OF ITS ASPIRING

Ad Building: 50 Years

The Administration Building has been standing on Belknap Campus for nearly fifty years. It was constructed by Allied Architects in 1927, at a total cost of $300,000, shortly after U of L purchased the campus through a grant from the Belknap Family.

The adopted style of architecture, "Collegiate Georgian" was a style popular on many campuses of the period. The building's structure and dome were modeled after the library at the University of Virginia, designed by Thomas Jefferson. The product, a "fireproof structure with exterior walls of cherry-red brick, trimmed in white stone," was opened and dedicated in 1927.



Before renovation of the Administration Building, a replica of Michelangelo's David stood in the center of the second floor. When the observation hole was reopened, David was moved into temporary storage, and, as of September, had not reappeared on Belknap Campus.

Until recently, the Administration Building housed the administration offices and academic services, which include the admissions, bursars, and registrar's offices. The University Library was also housed in the Administration Building until 1957, when it was moved to its present location.

U of L's one student take-over took over the Administration Building in April of 1969. The Black Student Union, demanding improved recruitment procedures for black students, occupied the building for exactly three hours and fifteen minutes. President Woodrow Strickler finally persuaded the students to leave, promising that no arrests would be made if no more take-overs were staged.

The truce ended three days later, when members of Black Student Union attempted to take over the Arts and Science Dean's office. They were promptly arrested.

President Miller, who came to U of L in 1973, initiated a complete renovation of the Administration Building. Academic Services was permanently moved out in an effort to centralize student services, and other offices were moved temporarily to Gardiner Hall. The president's offices occupied the basement of the law school, as the first stage of renovation was begun.

In 1974 workmen began tearing out layers of wood and plaster, and partitions of brick and wood constructed over the years, eventually restoring the building to its original floor plan.

The building was converted to central air-conditioning and the interior completely repainted. Offices were redesigned, with attention to maximum space utilization, and new furniture ordered for the entire building.

By the spring of 1975, after nearly eighteen months of work, the building was reopened. Renovation had cost U of L $1.1 million, nearly four times the original construction costs in 1927.


GND
Floor







Workmen spent nearly one and one half years on the renovation of the administration building. The result is a combination of the old and the new. The original floor plan of the building has been restored, all offices have been renovated and enlarged, and all main administrative offices are now centralized in the administration building. From the exterior the building remains unchanged from the original structure, built in 1927.



Gardencourt: The Norton Bequest

by Debby Graves



When the Norton sisters, Minifred, Lucia and Martha, built Gardencourt in 1906, they probably didn't realize that it would one day become a Louisville showplace. Nor could they foresee that within forty years it would become a branch campus of the University of Louisville. The Nortons were merely building in the Norton family tradition.

Minnie, Lucie and Mattie were respectively fifty-three, forty-seven, and forty-three when they moved into the three-story, twenty-room mansion overlooking Cherokee Park. Minnie was the widow of William Caldwell, Jr., and Lucie and Mattie never married. Minnie was to enjoy the formal gardens, mahogany furniture, and imported carpeting and drapes of Gardencourt for only five years before her death in 1911.

When their father, George Washington Norton, brought his family to Louisville in 1867, he established a home on Broadway (Broadway then being "the ultimate in residential neighborhoods," as one Norton biography explains) near the present site of the Heyburn Building. There he and his wife Martha raised a family of seven children--five daughters and two sons.

George W. Norton was the eldest son of William Norton, a Pennsylvanian who settled in Russelville, Kentucky around 1804. Soon after his arrival the thirty-two-year-old Norton married sixteen-year-old Mary Hise, the daughter of fellow Pennsylvanian settlers.

Norton founded the family fortune through his blacksmith and hardware business. He smelted nails, his chief money-maker, from iron bars shipped down the Ohio River to Shawneetown, Illinois, and brought overland by wagon to Russelville. Norton's nails, rakes, hoes, chains, and other implements were in great demand by the pioneers, and his trade quickly burgeoned into a prosperous business.

George inherited his father's business sense. At fourteen George had finished his education and was working as a store clerk. Four years later he had invested his entire $1,000 savings in stock to open a store of his own.

In 1850 George became president of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, a state



bank authorized by the legislature in the 1840's. After thirteen years, however, the legislature voted to liquidate the state bank system.

George Norton moved to Louisville soon afterward and opened a private banking house with his brother William F. Norton. The Norton's closed the bank in 1885, partly because of George's failing health, and in 1889 George died at the age of seventy-four.

After his death the three sisters decided to build a new home and hired architects Collidge and Shattuck of Cleavand. The style of Gardencourt, often identified as Georgian, is more correctly identified as Beaux-Arts with strong Georgian influence evident in the structure. Construction was begun in 1905 and completed in 1906.

Six massive columns support the mansion from the front. Inside, a marble-floored hallway, lined with sculpture and gilt mirrors, is dominated by the massive carved staircase. A glass-enclosed sunporch opens onto the formal gardens, and a view of the park is possible from all sides of the estate's hilltop site.

When the sisters decided to build in Cherokee Park, then in the infant stages of residential development, they were concerned about moving that distance from the center of town. After some deliberation the sisters decided to purchase an automobile - then newly in vogue in Louisville - and the carriage house on the estate was expanded to accomodate the vehicle.

After Minnie's death in 1911, Lucie and Mattie continued to live at Gardencourt, remaining active in social and philanthropic work. Lucie was a sponsor of the Baptist Orphans Home and the Children's Free Hospital. Mattie served as chairman of the Frontier Nursing Association, plus being a charter member of the Louisville Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).

In 1924, Mattie, Lucy, and their brother, George Norton, Jr., pledged $100,000 to the Southern Baptist Seminary for its move from Fifth and Broadway to its present location on Lexington Road.











The Norton family had been active in the Baptist Church since William Norton, originally a Quaker, joined the Russelville Baptist Church. The Norton family continued as benefactors to the seminary and eventually set up a scholarship fund.

On Christmas Day, 1937, Lucie Norton died. Mattie Norton, the only surviving child of George Norton, outlived her by nine years, dying in 1946 at the age of eighty-three. One of the wealthiest women in Louisville, she left an estate of nearly $1.5 million in real estate, investments, cash, and jewels. Her will, however, made no disposition of the Gardencourt Estate.

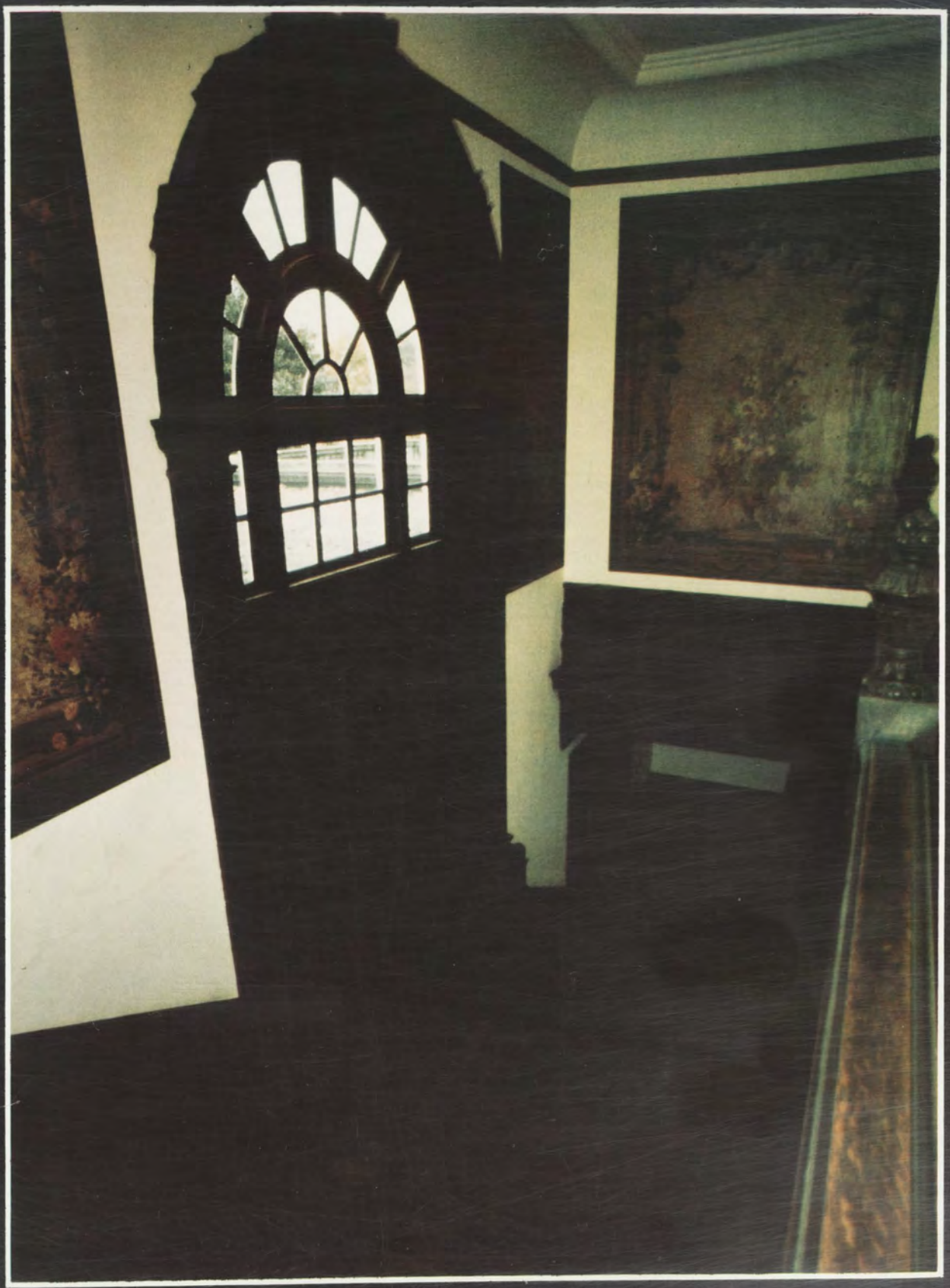
Because of Mattie's interest in music and in the University of Louisville, Mattie's benificiaries presented U of L with the estate to be used for the School of Music. At that time the land was valued at $3,000 per acre, and the house at $125,000 - a total value of $167,000.

U of L music students and faculty were delighted to move from the school's former location in the Reynold's Building at Third and Eastern Parkway. Gardencourt proved to be an excellent site for the school, and very little remodeling was needed to convert the rooms into classrooms and studios. The U of L School of Music remained at Gardencourt for twenty-three years, until it moved to its present location at Shelby Campus in 1969.

Offices of the U of L Urban Studies Center, the Demographic Center, and the Metroversity now occupy the second and third floors of Gardencourt. A dance studio at the rear of the home houses the music school's preparatory dance department. And the carriage house, once built for the Norton carriages and automobile, is now occupied by the Kentucky Opera Association. The chauffer's apartments upstairs have been converted into studios for U of L artist-in-residence Lee Luvisi.

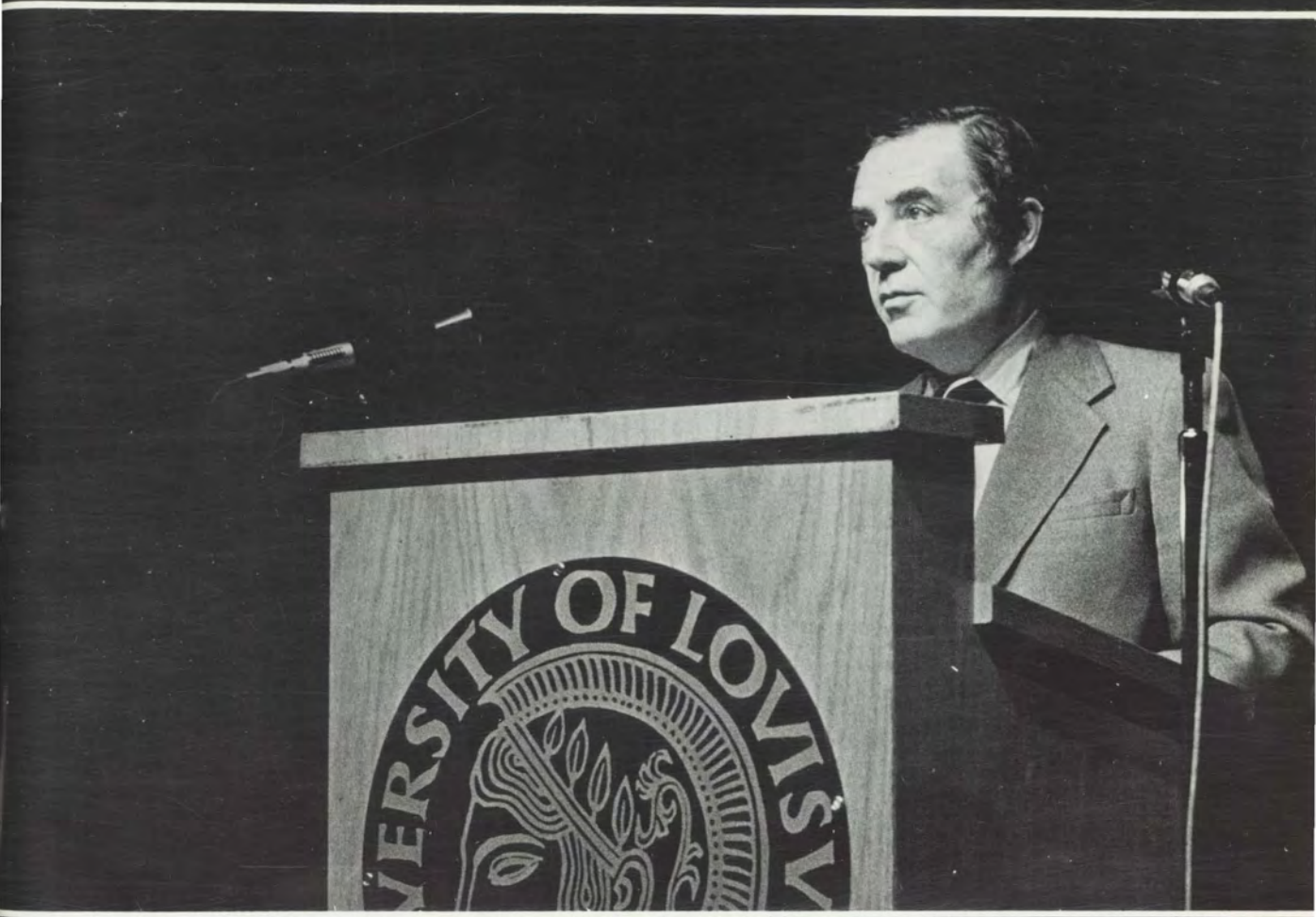
The mansion's first floor remains largely unchanged, retaining many of the original paintings, furnishings, and much of the decor. Now seventy years old, Gardencourt stands in isolated beauty; a memorial to one of Louisville's leading families and to an era of Kentucky history.







Events 1975


OF LOUIS

Little 500 Race








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Speakers
Spring 1975



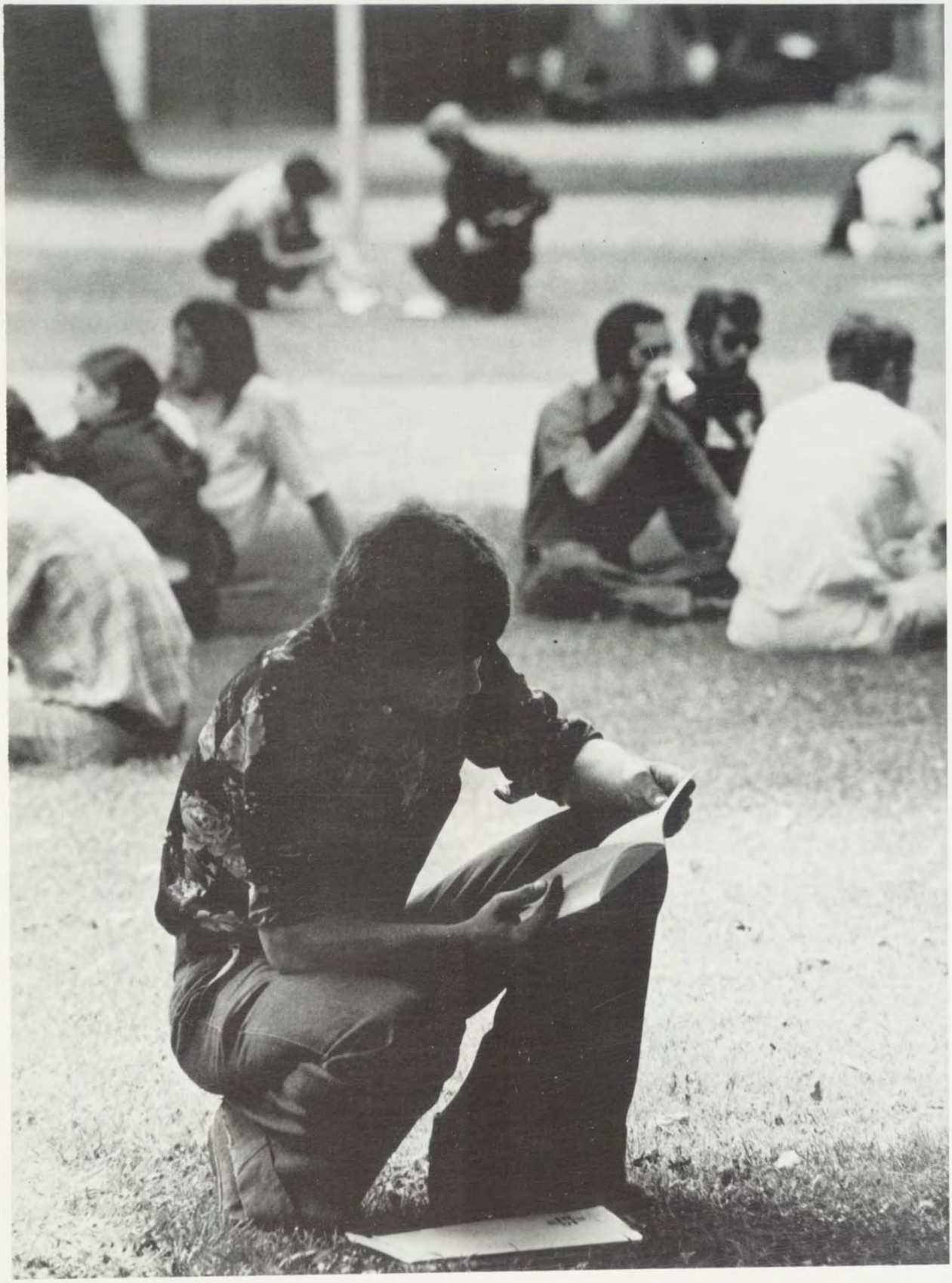






Speakers at U of L in the spring of '75 brought a mixture of politics, poetry, and sports to Belknap Campus.

U.S. Senator Adlai Stevenson appeared courtesy of the Law School Lecture Series to discuss oil prices. Senator Eugene McCarthy spoke at the Twentieth Century Literature Conference on the topic of "Poetry and War", concluding with a reading from a published volume of his own poetry. And former U of L quarterback Johnny Unitas attended the ceremony at which "Dorm Four" was officially changed to Johnny Unitas Tower.





Freshman Orientation is held each August for incoming students at U of L. Along with class scheduling, advice and counseling are cook-outs and mixers. Although enrollment increases have forced the university to handle the program in shifts, it is still part of an effort to acquaint the freshman with U of L and make him feel a little more at home.

Belknap Folk Festival

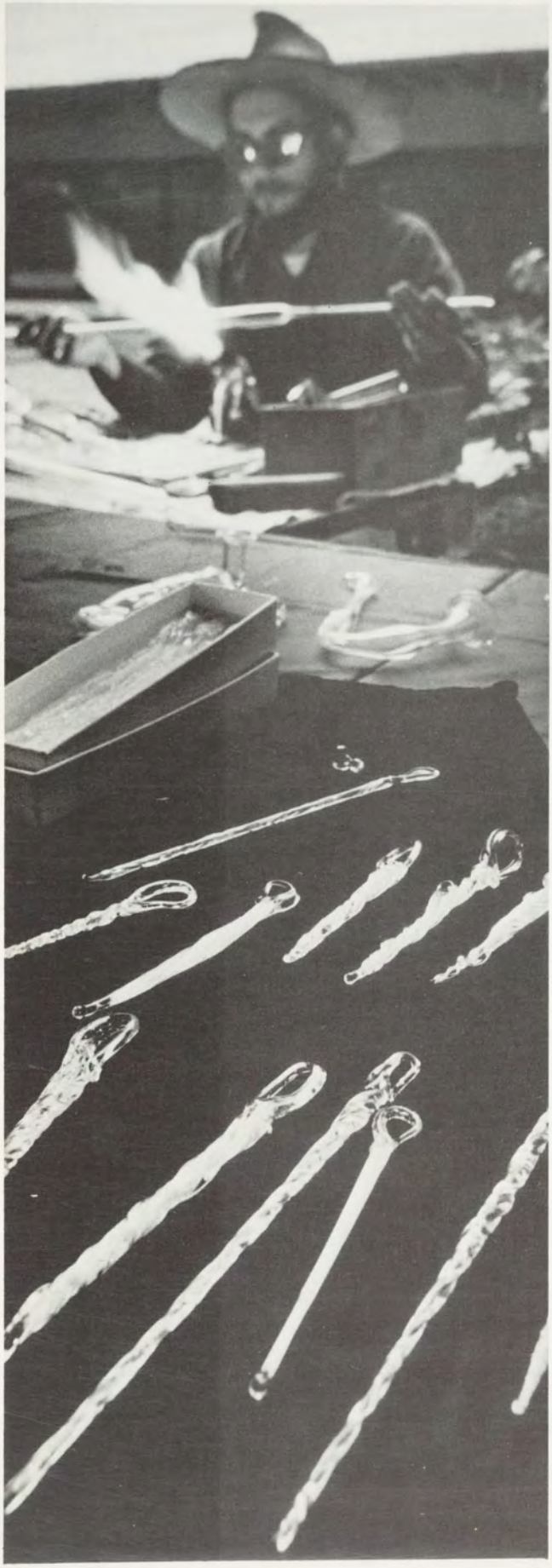






The Belknap folk and crafts festival each September brings to U of L some of the region's finest musicians and crafts-people. On the righthand page, Doc McConnel offers "America's Biggest Entertainment", below, Sparky Rucker performs one of his exuberent bluessongs, and at far right, an unidentified craftsman works at his potter's wheel.



















The festival features outdoor concerts, music workshops on such instruments as violin, mandolin, dulcimer, and guitar, and crafts exhibits that include glass-blowing, jewelry-making, leather work, instrument-making, pottery, spinning and weaving.

At left a glass-blower goes through the stages of creating his glassware. At the right the same craftsman demonstrates a glass flute, below a student examines a belt for sale, and to her right, a woman creates thread from floss at her spinning wheel.

Belknap Theater:
The Glass Menagerie

Laura Wingfield, excruciatingly shy, dominated by her mother, losing herself to a fantasy world of glass figurines . . .

Her mother, Amanda. A faded Southern beauty, deserted by her husband, bitterly reliving her girlhood under a hard, sunshiney gloss of goodwill. Always the concerned mother . . .

Tom, her son, who sees through Amanda's veneer, and into the despair of their lives. A factory worker by day, writing poetry at night. Going to movies to escape the cage of the family's St. Louis flat . . .







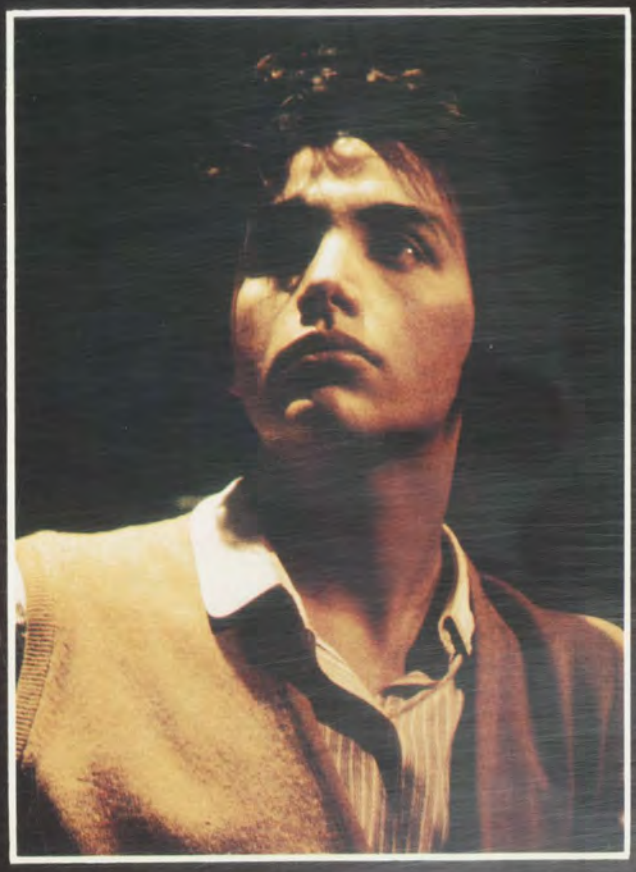
Belknap Theatre opened the 1975-76 season with Tennessee Williams' "Glass Menagerie." The production, with a cast of four students, was directed by Dr. Dan Scuro.

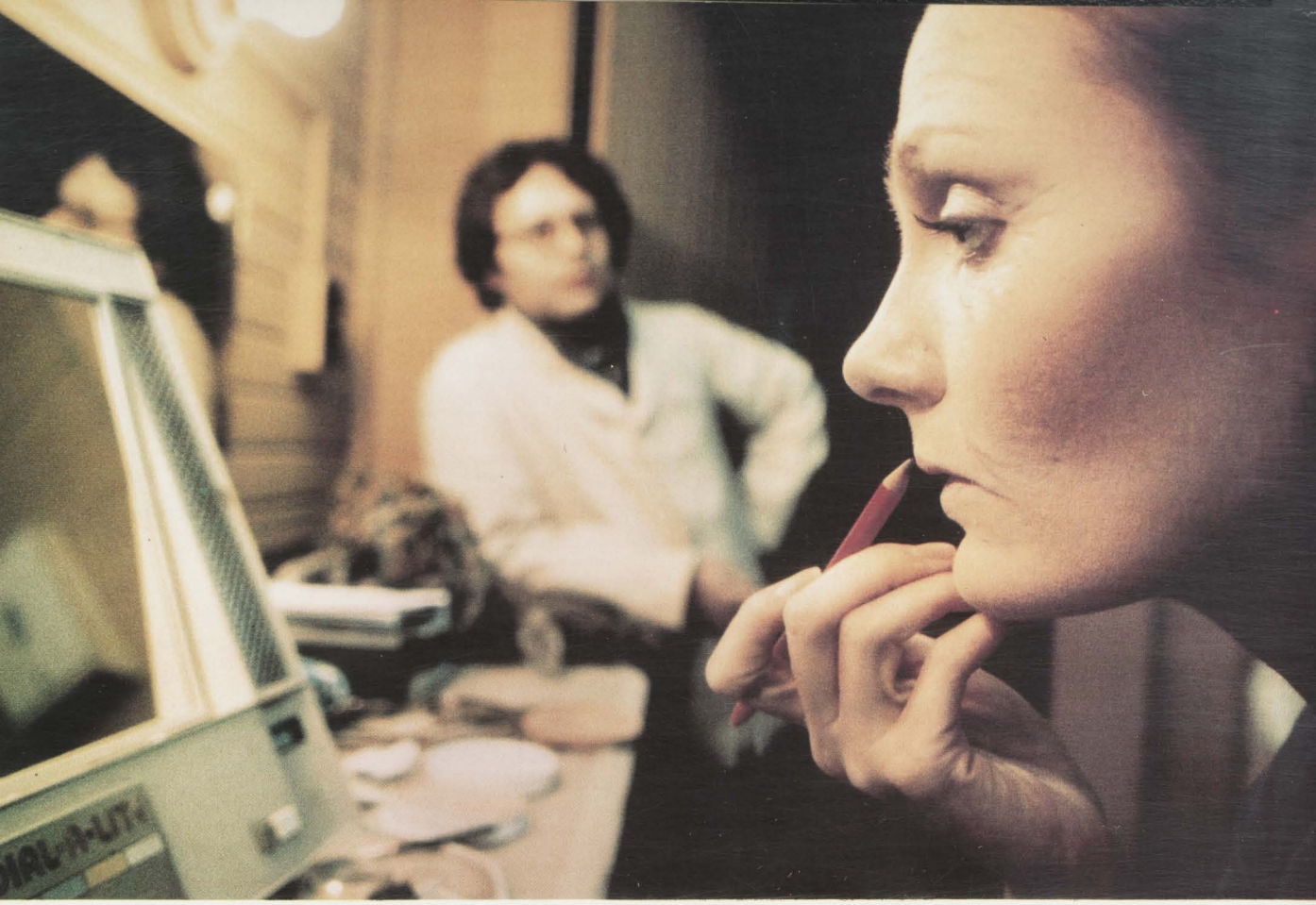
One faculty member from the English Department described the play as "brilliantly realized" and extensivly praised "Menagerie" in a letter to the CARDINAL, crediting Scuro with excellent casting and direction.

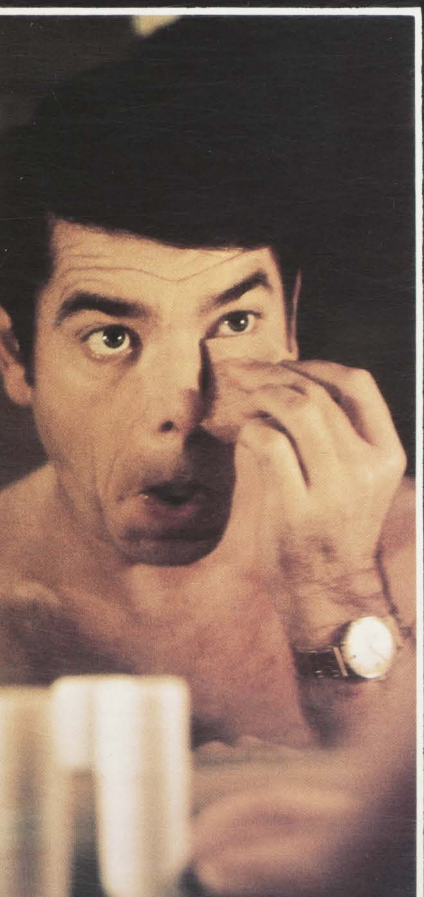
Debbie Delamarter plays Laura (left,) unthawing to Jim O'Connor, played by David Colvin.

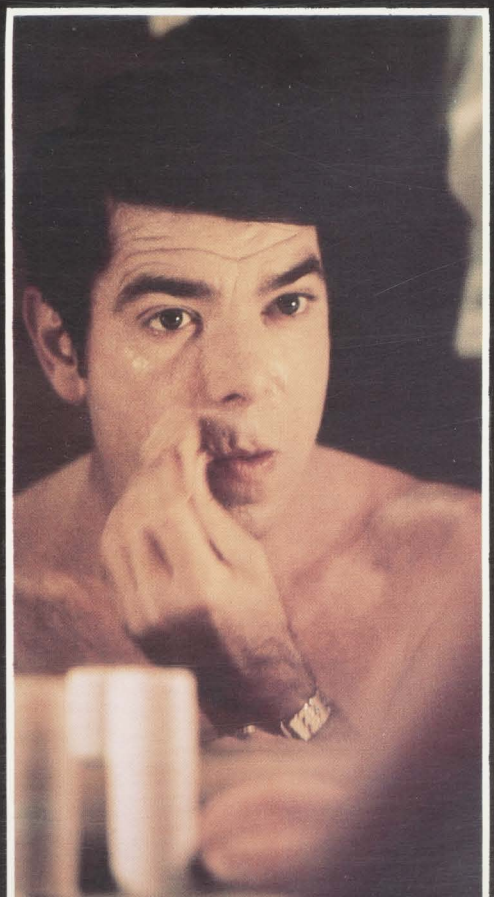
Janine Saxe (lower left) as Amanda Wingfield watches from the background while Laura dusts a glass unicorn. Amanda (below) recalls her girlhood popularity and the overflow of "gentlemen callers," and (lower right,) Marty Crawley, as Tom, curtly informs his mother that he is "going to the movies."

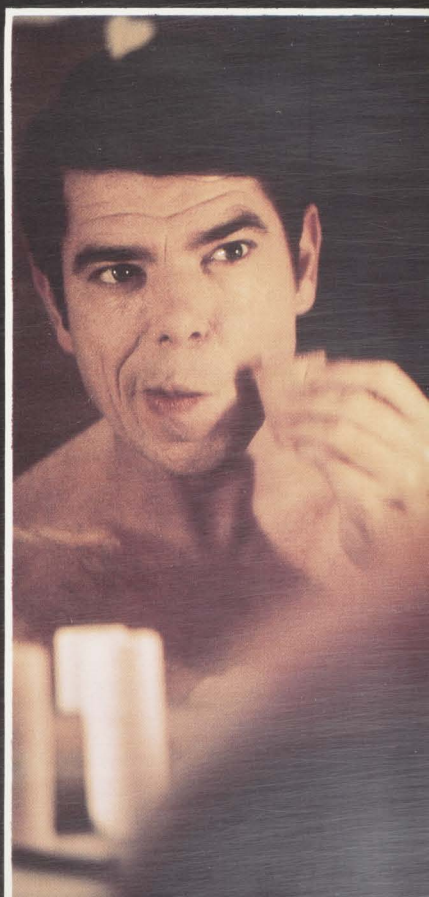
















Backstage at Belknap Theatre the performers put on their faces. Director Dan Scuro (upper left) holds a last minute briefing with actress Saxe carefully penciling in wrinkles around her mouth and eyes.

Colvin (far left) squints in his mirror as he applies the heavy pancake base before going onstage as the "gentleman caller".

Above Amanda Wingfield admires a photo in her daughter's high school yearbook in a rare moment of camaraderie.

Debbie Delamarter (left) sits down to finish her make-up job. Performers need a good head start on the process - applying stage make-up can take any where from thirty minutes to an hour.


The House of
Bernarda Alba







"The House of Bernarda Alba" opened as the theatre's second production. Marilyn Wilson (far left) played Bernarda in Spanish playwright Frederico Lorca's tragedy.









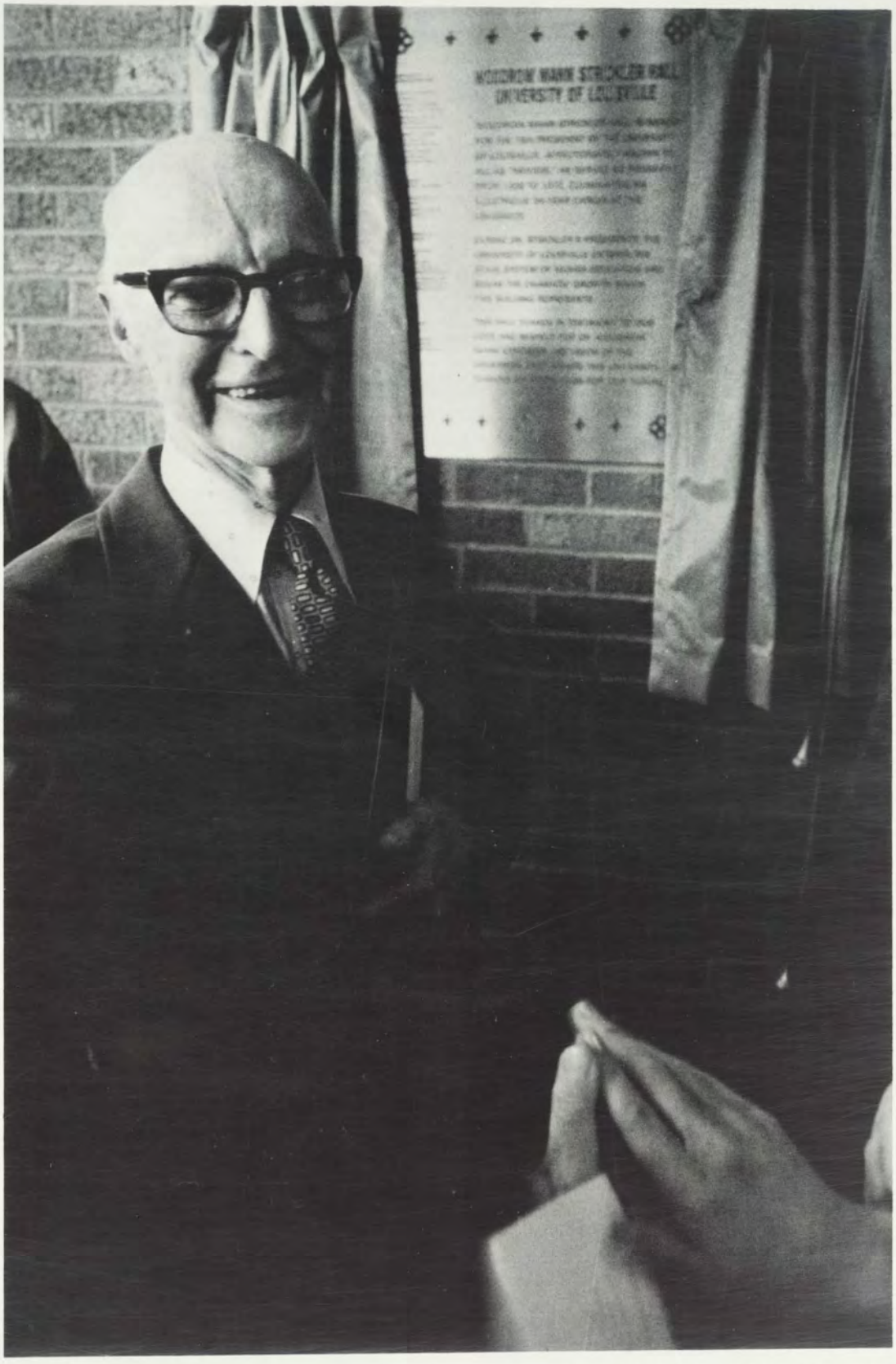


Recently widowed, Bernarda expects her entire household to observe the formal mourning period of eight years. Her five daughters chafe under the heavy black dresses and veils, and the family's isolation from the outside world. The aging tyrant lives by the inflexible rules of tradition and expects that her daughters do the same.

Lorca's implications were not lost; the 38-year-old playwright was executed by the Franco regime in 1937. Franco banned the production of "Bernarda Alba" in Spain. It was not produced for eight years; the first production finally appeared in Buenos Aires.

Ann Majors as Adela (lower left) defies her mother's will. Above her, (right,) Phyllis Tate, as the grandmother, pleads with Bernarda for freedom.

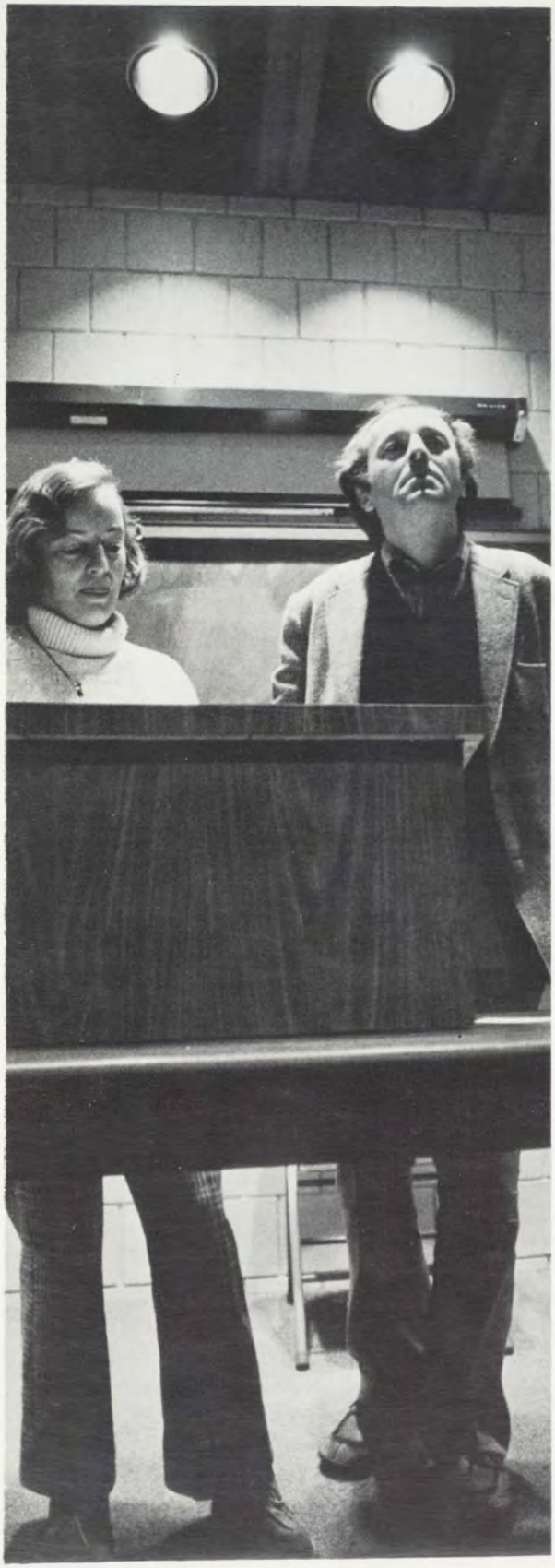
Fern Sussemichael, a servant, argues with Adela, (above) and (left), Bernarda refues to bow to the family's unhappiness.



–Dedication of Woodrow Mann Strickler Hall



-Dedication of University Teaching Hospital Complex





Joseph Brodsky, Russian poet, visited the campus in November, 1975. Brodsky's reading of his poetry in Russian was followed with interpretations by faculty members of the theatre arts department.

Marilyn Wilson, (left) of the theatre arts department, with Joseph Brodsky. Contestants (right) for the 1975 Ms. Black U of L Pageant.



Ms. Black U of L Pageant



Turkey Trot 1975






95

Homecoming Street Fair









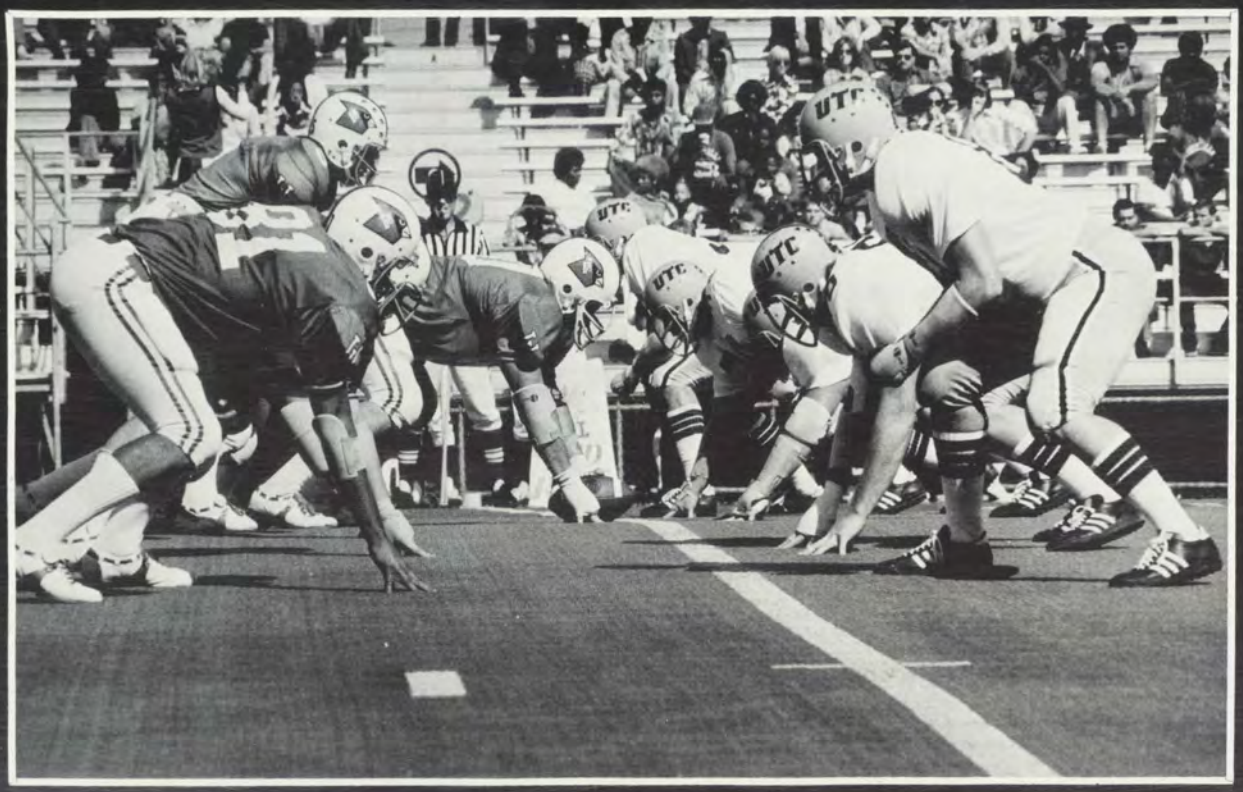
The homecoming street fair is a regular event at U of L, scheduled for three days prior to football homecoming. Sororities, fraternities, and campus organizations set up booths on Belknap Campus, featuring games, prizes, and a dunking machine.

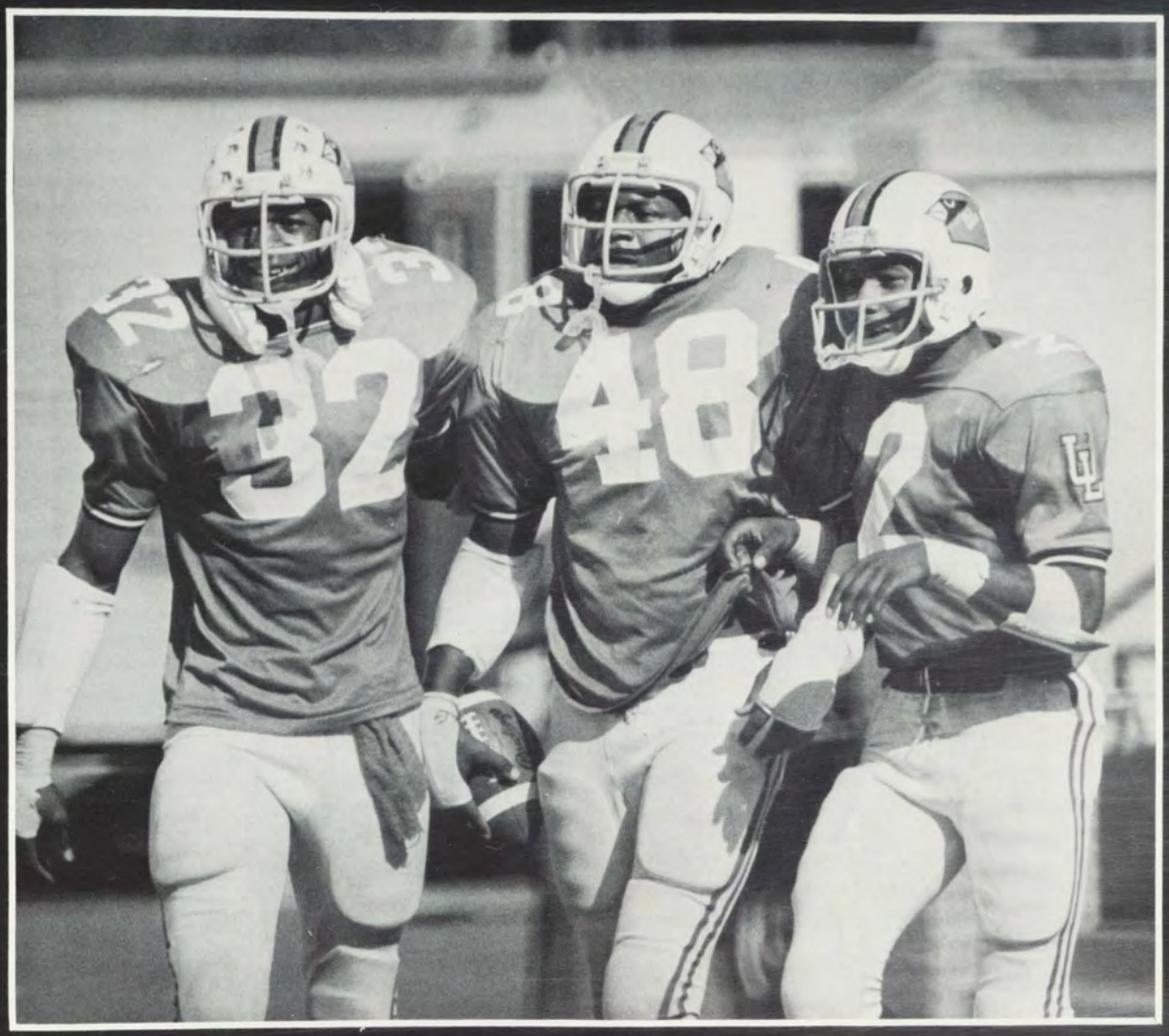
This year the street fair was held on the Humanities Building Quadrangle. Though rain closed down the festival for most of one day, the street fair was a success. (lower left). A merchant scrunch passersby with baked goods. Students spin dice, (above) or toss pennies (upper right) for a six-pack, and (right,) a student attempts to put a football through the ring.



Football 1975

	OPPONENT	U of L
Western Ky.	21	17
Drake	31	7
Cincinnati	46	27
Wichita State	13	10
Chatanooga	3	6
Memphis State	41	7
Mississippi State	28	14
Tulsa	38	14
Dayton	32	13
Northeast Louisiana	14	10
West Texas	49	23




32
48

Vince Gibson: Still Wants to Win

by Jim Morris

About Vince Gibson we know this much - he is an optimist.

Gibson tells this story about two brothers, one an optimist and one a pessimist. Come Christmas the pessimest looks under the tree and finds a shiny new bicycle. He immediately finds fault with it. The optimist, on the other hand spots only a box filled with . . . horse manure.

"Yippee!" he shouts. "I'm gonna have me a great time soon as I find that pony."

If any parallel can be drawn between the above story and Vince Gibson, it is this: while Gibson didn't have it as bad as the boy with the filled box when he took the head football coaching job in December 1974, he didn't have a brand new bike either.

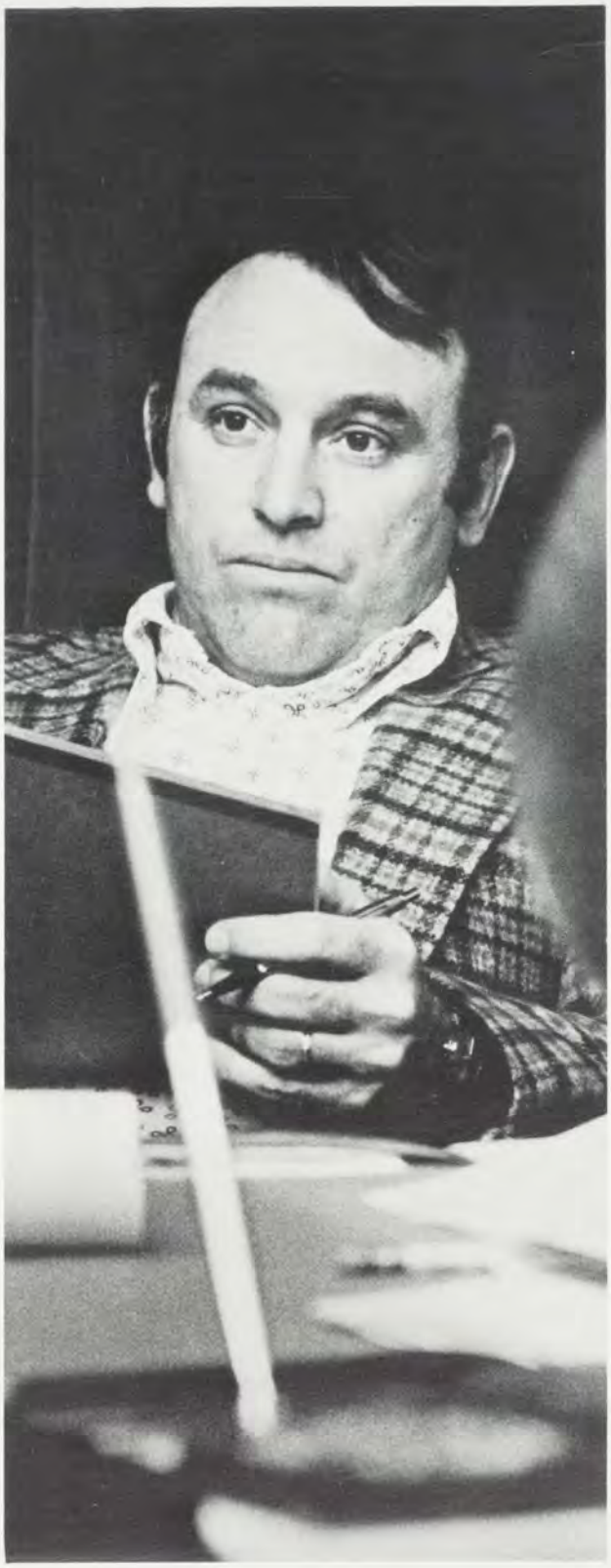
"The facilities were some of the worst in the nation when I came in," he said last summer." We want football to be a point of pride for the community. So I went out and raised the money to get new locker rooms. Now that we've got the facilities, and we've got a big-time schedule, all we need is the players to have a real good program."

Vince Gibson, then, is looking for the pony.

We're speaking of the University of Louisville, where football has traditionally been something that takes up space between basketball seasons. Louisville football has been known in the past for two things - Lee Corso and Johnny Unitas. But where football might have been ignored in the past, Gibson has the solid support of the university administration and atheletic director Dave Hart.

"We don't think it's realistic to want a football program that's ranked in the top five," says Hart." But we do feel that we can win consistently and be rated in the top twenty, like Miami of Ohio or Houston. And I think that Vince is the man that can do it for us."

Gibson said that when he took the Louisville job it was a "diamond in the rough. A lot of people think I'm crazy for coming here. But people said I was crazy for going to Kansas State, and by the time



I left we had beaten every team in the Big Eight at least once."

A native of Birmingham, Alabama Gibson played his college football at Florida State, where he was a fraternity brother of former U of L Coach Corso. After jobs at a high school and small college, he went to Tennessee as an assistant coach.

From there he went to Kansas State, a school that hadn't won a game in two seasons before his arrival. Gibson's first K-State team won just one game, but in the next seven seasons they won 32, including back-to-back victories over Oklahoma.

Gibson's rebuilding job earned him Coach of the Year honors in 1970 from the New York Daily News. But the problem of competing in the nation's toughest football conference - check the wire service ratings - took its toll. And Gibson resigned following the 1974 season.

"It's too difficult to compete against the Oklahomas and the Nebraskas year in and year out," he explained. "I was beating on those guys with a short stick. The first thing I asked Dave when we discussed this job was whether Nebraska or Oklahoma were on the schedule. He said they weren't. I said, "Good, I'll take the job."

But while the Sooners or the Huskers weren't on the 1975 schedule the Cardinals had their hands full with the Cincinnattis, the Drakes and the Witchita States. Lack of depth, or more likely - lack of experience-gave the Cardinals their worst record in ten years.

"I knew it was gonna be tough to win here," said Gibson after his team's eighth loss," it's just turned out to be a little tougher than I expected."

Gibson, though, sees a bright future. "We have lots of young kids coming back next year. If nothing else, I guess this year has been good because we've gotten to play a lot of our young football players and gotten them some experience. And the attitude is super. I've never seen a team that's losing have as great an attitude. They're really trying to be a good football team. If we can get some good junior college lineman in next year, we'll be all right. We've already got 13 transfers who'll be ready to play the spring."

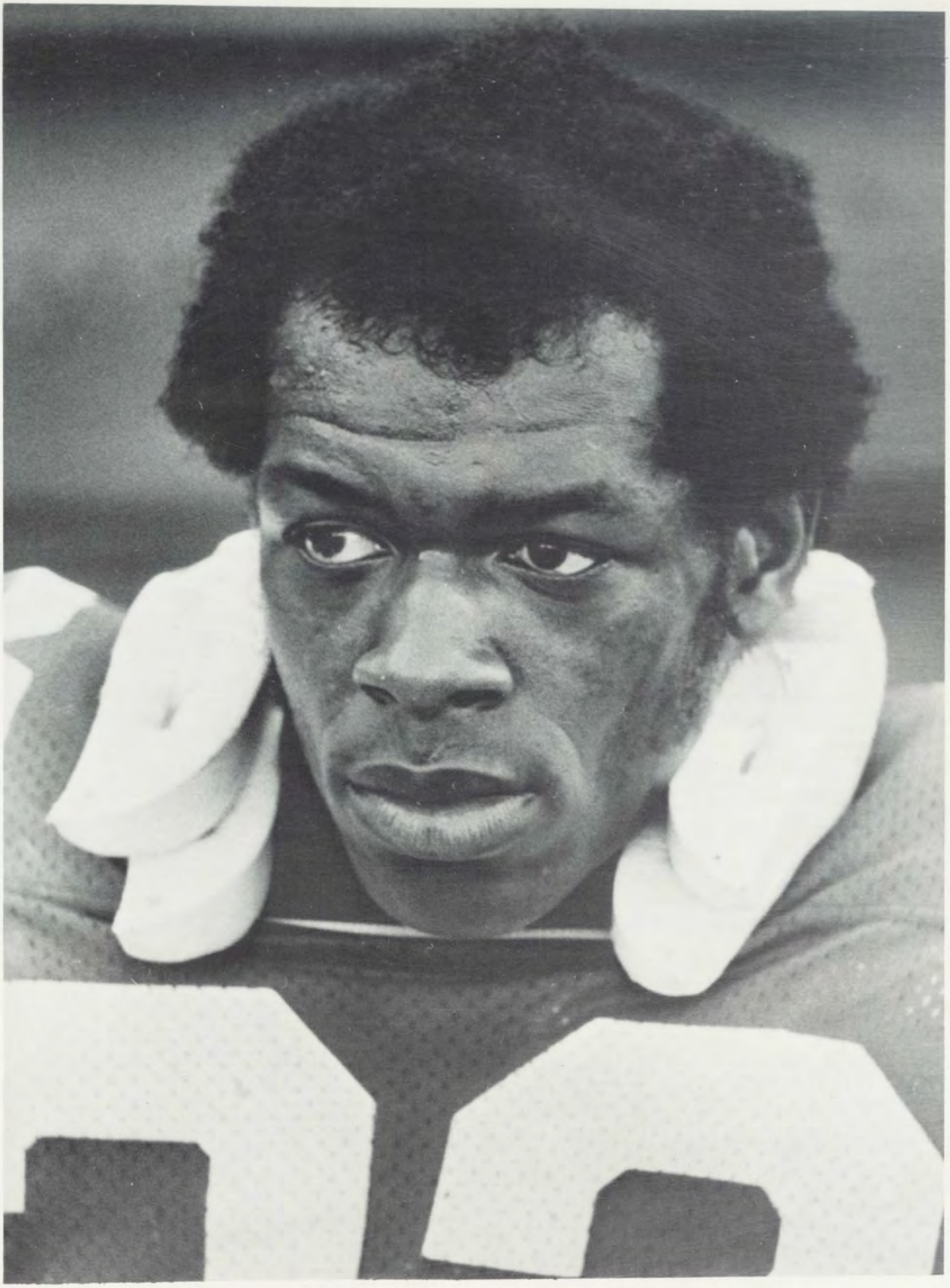


So Gibson still hasn't found his pony. But he's not discouraged.

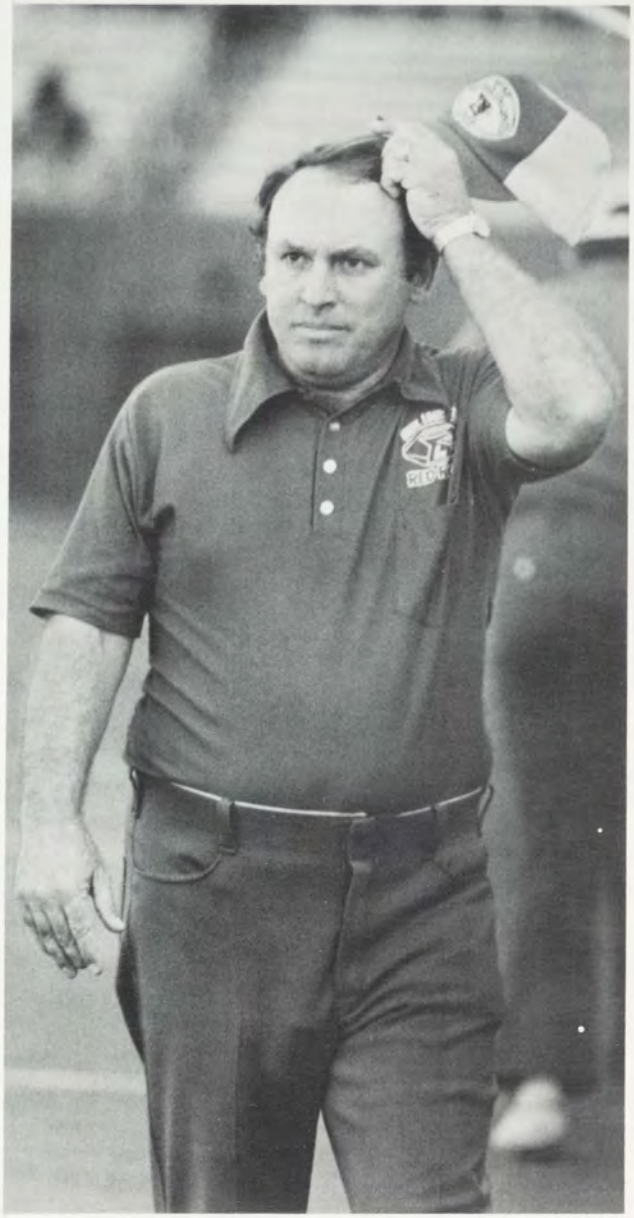
"We've gotten tremendous support from the faculty and administration," he said. "And the community has been great, too. They want us to have a good football team. And we're gonna give it to them. You can write it down. We're gonna win in Louisville."







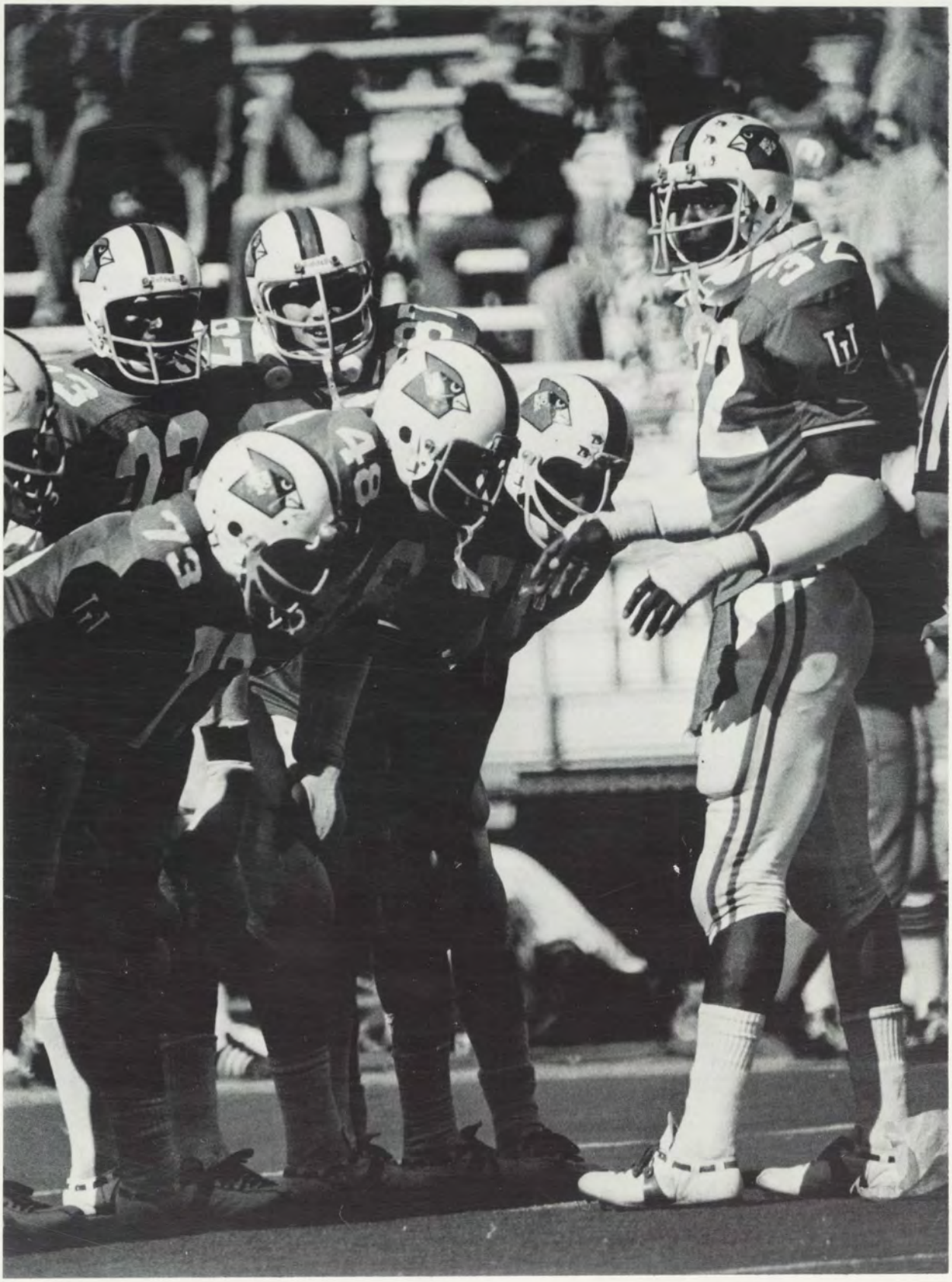





RED
RAGE









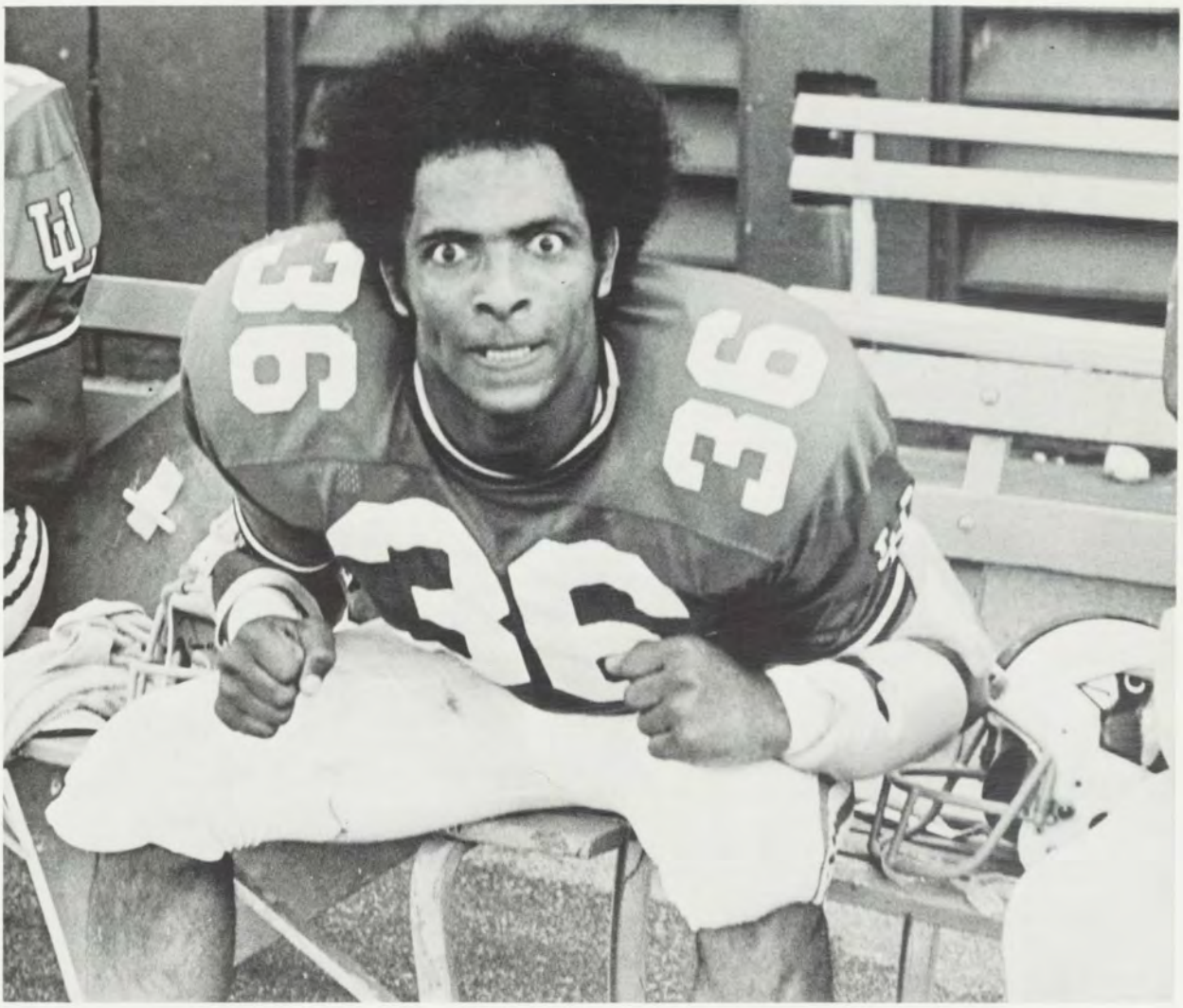



70
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36
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Elaine Elliott
Homecoming Queen
1975























People





























Travelogue — France on the

The International Center makes the final decision on students going abroad on U of L exchange programs. Last April, when I applied for a "Work-Scholarship" to France, I was eventually summoned to the office of Dr. George Brodschi, head of the International Center.

Flipping through my file, Brodschi asked:

"Well, Miss Graves, so you want to go to France?"

"Uh, well, yes - very much."

"Very well, you will go. Can you have for me by tomorrow a check for $440, please?"

"Work-Scholarship" is something of a misnomer for my particular program, offered through the French Department. Each summer about seven students are sent to Montpellier, France for seven weeks. The student must finance passage on a charter flight ($440) and living expenses. Altogether the trip cost me about $1,200, including travel costs in Europe.

The thrust of this program is to provide students with practical experience with the French language and culture. Students are found jobs in offices around the city of Montpellier for one month.

This summer's jobs included bank-clerking, selling train tickets, selling cosmetics in the town's only department store, and working as a receptionist in a hospital.

Students are scheduled for forty hours per week, and earn about 1,200 francs (roughly $300) at the end of four weeks. Employers were usually easy-going, and days off weren't hard to come by.

Our charter flight, which left New York at midnight, carrying 350 students - mostly highly excited Americans and a few bored French students going home - landed in Paris at 7:00 a.m.

We were all wildly delerious to see the city, but by the time we checked into a youth hostel and aclimated ourselves, "jet-lag" had struck, and most of our group was asleep in bed by 6:00 p.m. Everyone that is, except me - being too excited to sleep, I went out for a walk, got lost, and spent the next two hours getting back to the hostel.

"Paris has a presence so heady that anyone who has felt it could be transported



U of L Plan

by Debby Graves

there in his sleep", states LET'S GO EUROPE, the popular student travel guide. And, to any one having experienced the city, it is an extremely accurate observation. We spent one blurred day in the city, seeing Notre Dame, the Seine, and the Champs d'Elysee, where Americans recognize the golden arches of a McDonald's hamburger stand.

From Paris, in north-central France we traveled by train to Montpellier, on the southern coast. We took a midnight train, and as the novelty of being in a foreign country is slow to wear off, spent most of the night pressed against the windows, watching French farms and landscape slide past.

Montpellier, on the Mediteranean Coast, has an extremely dry, almost tropically hot climate. The dorms and curving sidewalks in the housing complex where we stayed were screened by huge bushes, towering ferns, and exotic scarlet and orange flowers. Private gardens in the area grew orange, lemon, and apricot trees. The days were hot, the nights cool, and it NEVER rained.

Montpellier is a crowded, busy city. There are apartment complexes, suburbs, and a few supermarkets. Montpellier has an efficient bus system and heavy traffic.

But the city also has stone, medieval cathedrals, cobblestone streets winding through the tiny shops, and open-air cafes on every corner.

And, there are miles of beaches thirty minutes out of the city.

Everybody in the area goes to the beach. On week-ends all of the students would pack their tiny cars with blankets, beach umbrellas and picnic lunches and join the streams of traffic headed toward the ocean. The Mediteranean sun is hot and fierce, and American girls who would try sunbathing topless, which is "comme il faut" on the beaches , usually came back severly burned.

By the end of our first working week, almost all of us agreed that our positions were more tolerated than appreciated by our employers. At one point we even developed the theory that our employers had owed political debts to the Montpellier's mayor, our sponsor in Montpellier.



Most of us passed the month reading, writing letters home, and chatting with co-workers, who found us very entertaining. And occasionally they would find work for us. At the end of one month, however, we had all noticed a tremendous improvement in both our speaking and listening ability. By the time our jobs expired, we were ready to take our earnings and travel in the two remaining weeks.

A friend and I decided to head for Venice, Italy, and make further plans from there. We did all our traveling by train - in Europe the trains are cheap, efficient (except in Italy) and usually fun. The second-class cars were full of back-packing students, Eurailing it through Europe, with a rail pass that costs about $180 for two months. We could almost always find English-speaking students, willing to talk and trade books (books in English were at a premium among the students).

Venice was everything we had expected - canals, old mansions on the water, and gondolas. What we hadn't expected were the tourists packed into the streets, hotels, and restaurants. After only a few days, the heat and crowds drove us toward Switzerland.

In Switzerland we discovered, among other things, civilization. The cool climate and good-natured Swiss were a tremendous relief, after Italian heat and Latin temperament. And the cheeses, fruits, and Swiss yogurt were delicious after the starchy Italian diet.

We spent several days in the Alps, riding the tiny trains up snowy mountains, and hiking down in to green Alpine valleys. If we'd eaten our weight in bread in France, we were eating our weight in chocolate in Switzerland.

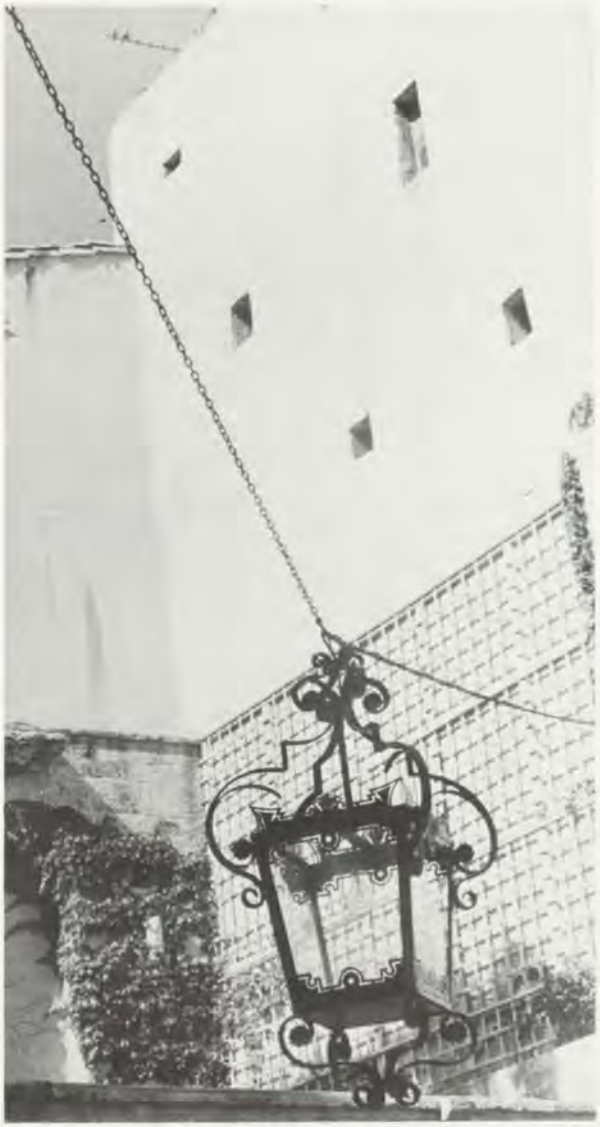
From Interlachen, we caught a night train to Paris, sharing a sleeping compartment with two elderly ladies from Alabama. By now we had begun to develop an earnest desire to be on our way home.

In Paris we found the rest of the American group (including fifty high school students from Louisville on a separate program.)

They were all quartered at a two-star hotel (French hotels are rated one, two, and three star) reserved by the International Center. The burlap wallpaper stapled to the wall and the mattresses on the floor didn't matter. All we wanted was some sleep before our plane left in the morning.

About 400 students were waiting for the flight, which was delayed about four hours to replace a part. When departure was finally announced the airport terminal exploded in cheers. Almost everyone we talk-to agreed that they were ready to go home.

When we touched down at New York's Kennedy Airport, the cheers were even louder. One of the stewardesses grinned.



Some sections of Montpellier, France, Louisville's sister city, date to the sixteenth century. A hotel on the French Riviera is shown at the far right.

"These charters are always like this," she remarked.

The Louisville people were rushed through customs and onto the plane to Standiford Field. By now the excitment to be home had reached manic heights, to the amusement and annoyance of the other passengers.

When the wheels hit the runway, a roar of applause and cheering broke out. The stewardesses were beaming. A command by the pilot to "Please remain seated until ..." was drowned out by the confusion of people pushing toward the door.

I was the first one of our group off the plane. At the end of the long corridor I could see a collage of faces - over 200 parents, relatives and friends. As I approached, my boyfriend and sister emerged.

Then I was whirled off my feet, and spun around and around by Rick, knocking people right and left with my backpack. By the time he set me down, hysterical reunions were in progress all around us.

So, if for no other reason, one ought to go to Europe to see how good it can be to get home, even to Louisville, Kentucky. Especially to Louisville, Kentucky.





So You Want to be a Doctor . . .

Photographs by Rick Yetter





First-year student Judy Cooke isn't quite sure why she entered the U of L Medical School, except that she "wanted to go back to school." Cooke, a graduate of Atherton High School, earned a B.A. and Masters in English from U of L, taught English for one year, and worked for several advertising agencies before she made the decision.

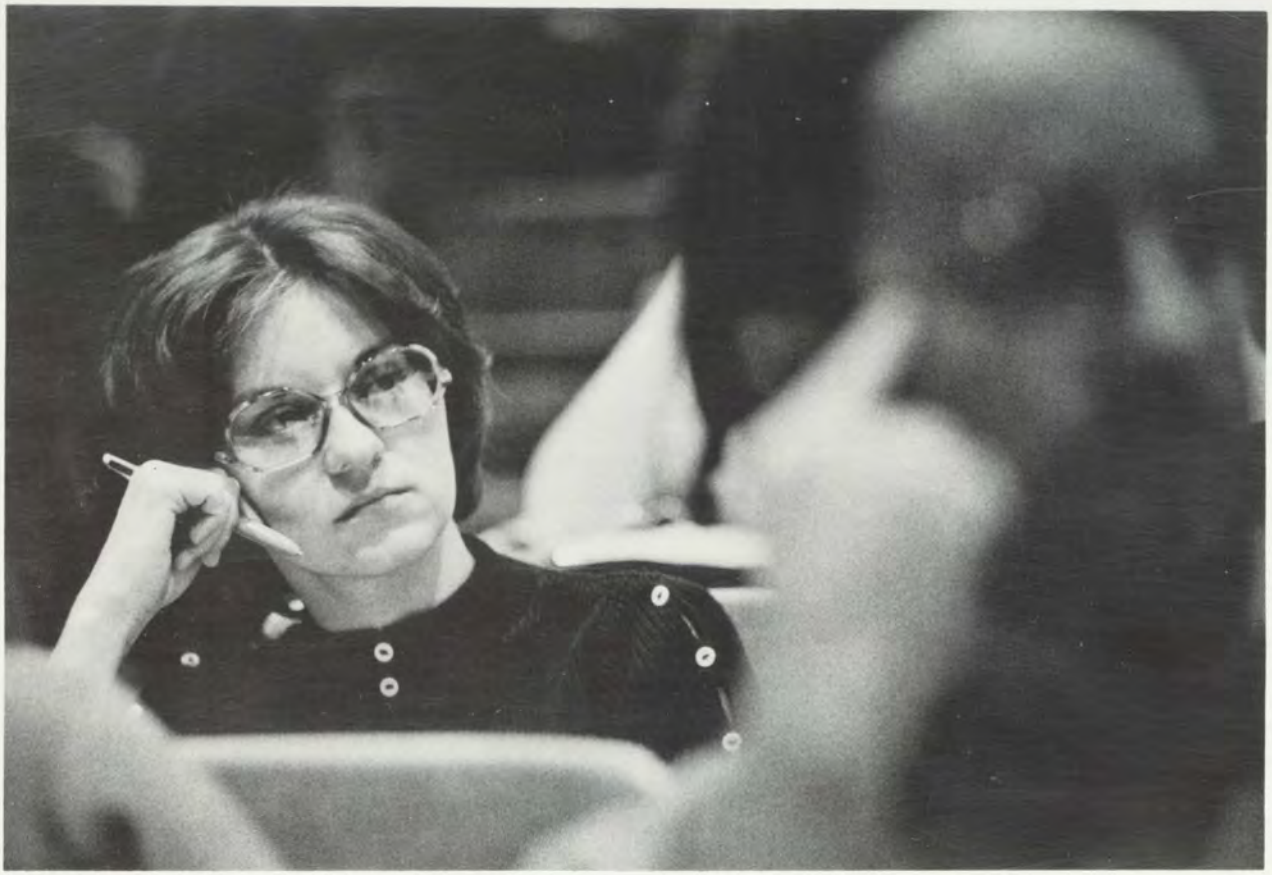
"I had to go back to school for my basic sciences," says Cooke. "A lot of this stuff's new to me. Most people have been planning for med school all their lives."

Nearing completion of her first semester, Cooke says that there is "an incredible volume of material" covered in the first three months.

"I would enjoy it more if it weren't for the pressure. You have to cram it in - this year we've learned over two thousand words. Sometimes it seems like you're forgetting as fast as you learn."

The pressures of med school, however, are not apparent as Cooke sits on the floor of her apartment near Cherokee Park discussing her impressions of her first semester.





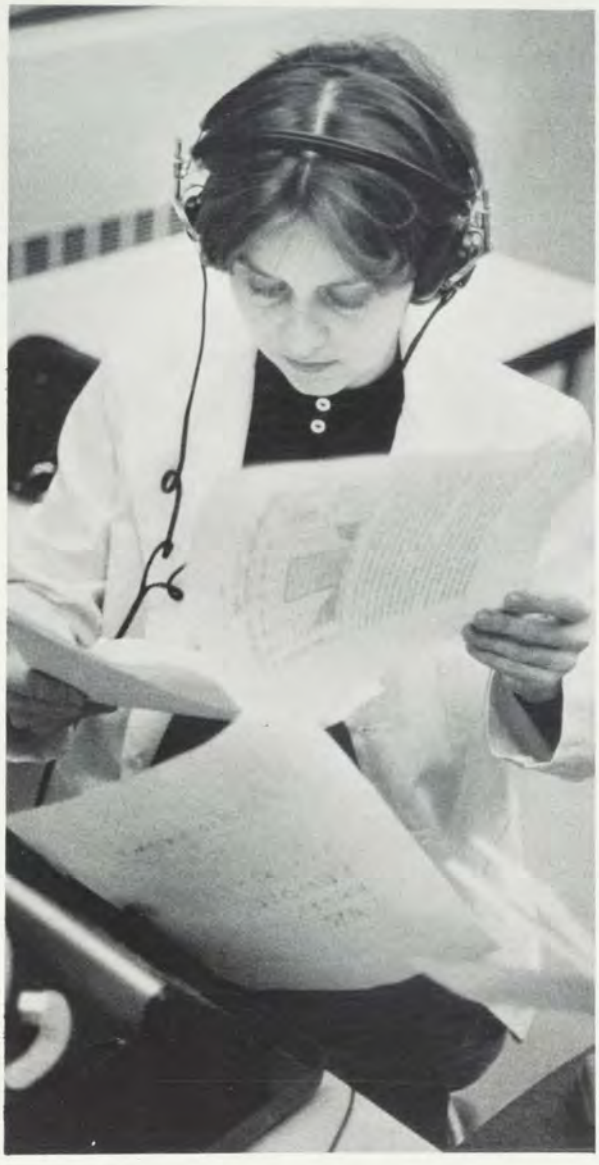


First year students spend mornings in classes, and afternoons in lectures and labs, leaving no free time during the day. Cooke arrives at the Health Sciences Center each day at 9:00 a.m. and by 5:00 p.m. is ready to head for home.

After dinner she tries to spend from "seven to eleven" studying. Cooke spends almost each week-night at home with her three cats Veronica, Prudence, and Kaitlin ("Kaitlin was Dylan Thomas' wife's name, "explains Cooke) studying for the following day's classes.

Though Cooke says that she never seems to get "caught up" she has to have a break now and then.

"I'd be lying if I said I never turned on the T.V. or went out to see a friend. Sometimes it comes down to making a few points higher on a test, or keeping your sanity."





Most freshman med students will agree the course work is "heavy" and that social life is bound to suffer. But students enjoy the classes and the subject matter, and have found "getting in" to be worth it.

Out of 1,300 applications last fall 135 - the standard class size at med school - were admitted to the freshman class. About 350 students pass the first screening and are called in for interviews. Two separate interviews are held; one with Dr. James Moore, associate dean in charge of admissions, and one with a member of the admissions committee.

The student is rated in five categories by the interviewer; including personality, dedication to work and study, extra-curricular activities, personal interests, and a subjective judgement of the applicant's potential. A point-system is used to rate the applicants brought before the entire admissions commitee. From this group 135 students are selected for the freshman class.

Freshman courses first semester include cell biology, gross anatomy, histology, neuro-anatomy, neuro-physiology, and embryology. All of the courses except cell biology come with required labs.





"The tests are really something," say Cooke. "They often combine courses. Our last test combined gross anatomy and embryology. It's a combination lab and written exam, too - the whole thing lasted four hours."

Cooke recalls that when the first test lasted four hour it was "unbelievable."

"They ring these little bells . . . In the labs you have a minute and fifteen seconds to identify the structure. If you know it, it takes forever for the bell to ring. If you don't, it rings right away."

"What I've heard," she says, "Is that the first semester's the very worst, the second's a little better, and the second year's much better."

For Cooke, her first semester as a med student has been "an experience."

"Most of the people here are from the tops of their classes," she says. "Here I'm happy to finish in the middle."





Life as a music student is "hard work", according to violinist Karen Lowry. Her days and nights at Shelby Campus are divided between practice, classwork, and teaching.

Karen, a junior at the U of L School of Music, has studied violin since the sixth grade. She carries 17 credit hours, in addition to averaging 4 hours of daily practice. On days that include two hours of work with the band, Karen will practice up to 6 hours.

Karen, a back-up violinist with the Louisville Orchestra, will be performing at each L.O. Concert this season. Each week before a performance, Karen must practice $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours nightly at McCauley Theatre.
















Enjoy
Coke
Sprite







One of Karen's classes is a private violin lesson with Paul Kling. A required study for Karen is Music Methods, divided into Percussion, Brass, Voice, Woodwind, and String Methods. Music students must study all five before graduation, earning two credit hours per year in each course.

Karen is currently studying Brass and Woodwind Methods. At the end of the classes she will be able to play tuba, trumpet, trombone, baritone, French horn, flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, and saxaphone.





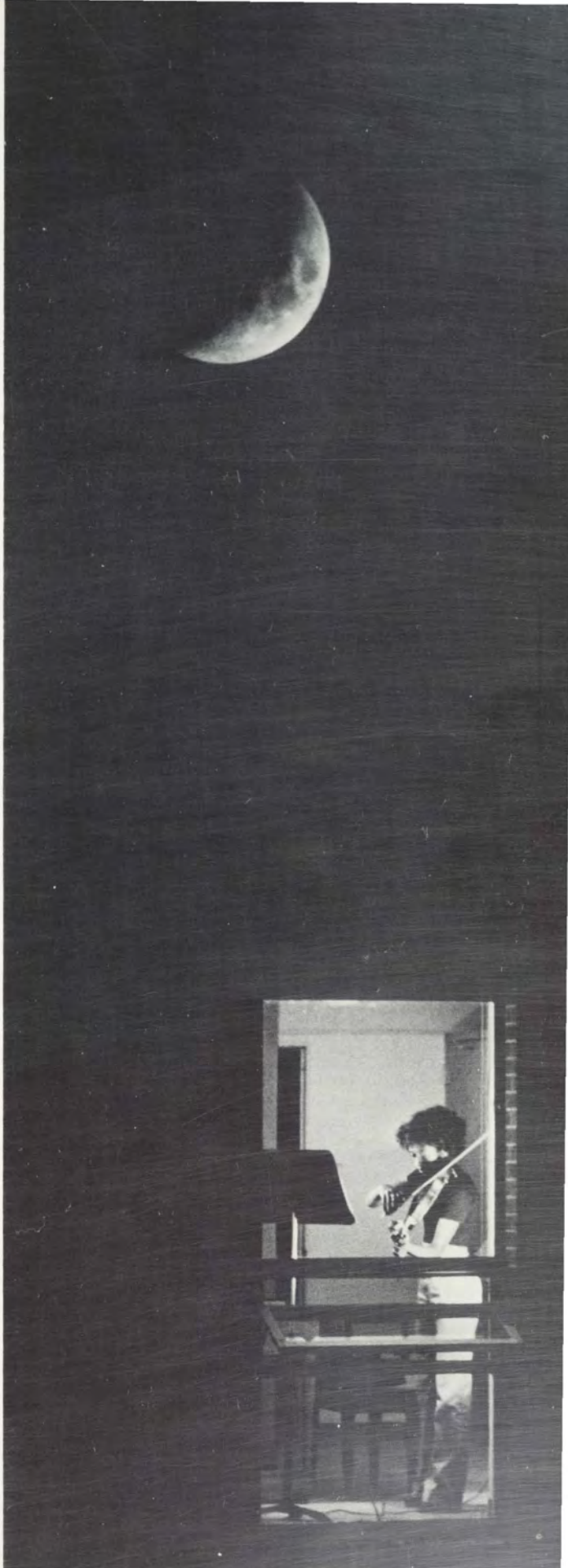
A work-study requires Karen to put in three hours per week in the Preparatory Music Office, xeroxing and preparing newsletters.

On Saturdays Karen teaches Suzuki method to six children, spending half an hour with each child violinist. For relaxation Karen says that she does "nothing", though she does enjoy reading.

Karen hopes to become a teacher rather than a professional classical violinist. She prefers teaching to performing, and feels teaching to be more realistic toward "making a living."







The Cardinal: Pressing On

In 1969, Cardinal editor Nick DeMartino astounded the university and the city by printing the word "fuck" in an April fool issue of the Cardinal.

The word ran in a 36-point headline (for those of you that aren't familiar with type size, that means the word was in half-inch tall letters - too large for the scandalized administration to ignore).

DeMartino was contrite, but his apology was tempered by an explanation that the article and its headline satirized persons who say the word, but cannot endure seeing it in print.

Despite the apology, the late President Woodrow M. Strickler suspended publication of the campus newspaper for two weeks (One of those was spring break, when the Cardinal normally would not have been printed). Many believed Strickler took that action reluctantly, and that the suspension was less a punishment than an attempt to appease alumni screaming for student blood.

That wasn't the first time the Cardinal had embarrassed the administration. It wasn't the first time that a Cardinal editor had become embroiled in a controversy; it wasn't the first time that the paper had been threatened with censorship, and it certainly wasn't the first time that an enraged student body had demanded censure of an unpopular editor.

U of L's campus newspaper, first known as the Cardinal News, was born amid the controversy in 1926. George Colvin, a bold educational revisionist, was president. Like current President James G. Miller, his ability was overshaowed by his autocratic nature, which was a burr beneath the faculty's scholastic saddle.

During that first year, the paper was not a dedicated champion of progressive causes. Instead the editors roasted Colvin because he dared question the worthy institution of tenure; and because he advocated smaller freshman classes at the expense of graduate courses (professors preferred lumping undergraduate courses together so they could have more time to teach upper-level classes).

Amid the resulting turmoil that would become known as the "Revolution of 1926-27," the Cardinal News folded.

The paper reappeared in 1928 as the U of L News (a name later to be changed to the Cardinal. The "revolution" had sapped its crusading spirit. The hottest item in the 1928 series detailed the fate of a fraternity pledge who was being paddled by an upperclassman in the bookstore (wooden paddles were at the height of their popularity). After a few strokes with the paddle, the freshman broke out in flames. The bookstore manager was ready to throw the pledge out of a nearby window when he discovered the boy was carrying a box of strike-anywhere matches in his back pocket - the matches had ignited under the friction of the paddle.

In the late 1920's, students numbered just over 1,200 and the paper wasn't going to take a chance on offending any of them. Editorials carped on the necessity for "preparedness" and "peace among the Greeks." Capsule minutes of every campus club were printed, rotogravure fashions were the rage, and the front page pictured candidates who were trying for the titles of "handsomest" and "fairest".

Contents were milktoast and cottage cheese pretty well into the late 1930's, when editorials discussed the new national progressive party platform. Even these editorials, though, took a backseat to Intramural Night and society notes that included an item about two coeds who "motored to Chicago to attend an opera."

It wasn't until 1939 that the Cardinal exhibited some sense of true social awareness - or succumbed to snake-level radicalism, depending

(continued on page 92)

the louisville cardinal

fou d'avrile — *university of louisville, louisville, kentucky 40208* — *march 28, 1969*

Corso resigns after two months

By BILL FOLD
Cardinal Sports Writer

Beltsville, Md.—Lee Corso, newly appointed head coach of the University of Louisville football team has presented President Woodrow Strickler with his resignation.

Corso, who was chosen by the Board of Trustees to succeed Frank Camp, made the announcement from his home in Beltsville, Maryland.

According to informed sources, Corso's contract contained a release clause which would free him of his contract with the University at anytime within a ninety day period.

The sources said that the clause was included because Corso's appointment was announced late in the recruiting season and was not sure if he would be able to organize the program and recruit for the freshman team.

Corso issued this statement:

"Because of my late appointment as head football coach at the University of Louisville and the bad condition of the program in general, I find that it would be impossible for me to organize an efficient program, so I am hereby breaking all ties with the University."

"I considered the University of Louisville to be a place where I would initiate a winning football tradition, but after viewing the facilities, the personnel, and the financial situation, I find that I have no other alternative but to seek employment elsewhere."

It had been reported earlier this week that Corso had shown some displeasure with the material and facilities that he was to have worked with.

Earlier this week Corso met with Norbert Elbert, UL Vice President of Financial Affairs. In that meeting, Corso was reportedly given a salary of $25,000 and an operating budget of $1,500, 125 shares of stock in Saturday Evening Post, 52 books of TV stamps, 12 subway tokens, and a chance in the Irish Sweepstakes.

Corso also met with the players last week. Since Corso had hoped to have a team that would stand up to the academic standards of the university, the players were given a battery of tests designed to measure intelligence, motivation, and learning potential, the results of which caused Corso to exhibit such emotional behavior as throwing himself on his desk, flailing with his arms and legs, and screaming monosyllabic words, Anglo-Saxon in origin, which describe various physical acts.

Corso said that he doubted he would continue as a coach, due to the traumatic experience at UL and would return to Maryland where he would open a restaurant specializing in Italian food and boiled walnettoes.

So now that Corso has handed in his resignation, the school must again go through the process of screening, interviewing, and selecting a new head coach.

Of course, the first person on the list was former assistant coach Paulie Miller, around whom great support was rallied in the initial competition. However, Miller said that he would not be available for the job. He said that he is perfectly content with his job as Commissioner of the Pop Warner Football League and further stated that the stab wounds in his back have not as yet fully healed.

One person who has come forth to place his name on the list is Ellis Mendelsohn, Director of Men's Intramurals.

Mendelsohn felt that his lengthy association with the university, his connections around the community, and his vast experience at organizing midgets' volleyball tournaments, and toe-twitching contests qualifies him for the position.

Yesterday a rally was staged in front of the Administration Building in support of Mendelsohn for coach.

However, no one attended except a lost gypsy caravan, a run-away Mister Softy truck, and a group of wandering members of the Italian-Polish Student Union, looking for a basement so they could hold a meeting.

Dean Lawrence bans publishing "fuck"

By HARDIN LONG
Cardinal Staff Writer

Dean of Students Dave Lawrence has banned the use of the word "fuck" in all University publications, it was revealed Monday.

The censorship order was sent to all printers who do business with the University, as well as the UL-owned Print Shop.

The action was in response to a rising use of the word in campus publications, particularly The Cardinal, Lawrence said. "The majority of our students do not use this word, and they certainly shouldn't be exposed to any words that they haven't heretofore used. In fact, a large number of our boys told me that they had never seen it until they read it in The Cardinal.

"It's just not nice," he said. "There is absolutely no justification for using such language. If you want to describe the act, there are lots of euphemisms you can use. And you can use "f---" or "a four-letter obscenity" rather than the word itself. People still get the same idea, and it's much more decent.

"You certainly didn't see any of this sort of 'fucking' going on during my college days."

Lawrence said that he had been worried about the "fucks" in The Cardinal ever since the first one last year, and had become more and more appalled as the word "crept into little articles here and there."

After the appearance of the Forge and the Cardinal review of Philip Roth's **Portnoy's Complaint** two weeks ago, he sent out his memo, though he would not confront any editors, nor PIO Director David Baker, nor the Student Board of Publications.

Lawrence had come up against students on the "filth issue" before. Earlier this year he blocked Harpoon Editor Stan Ousley from printing a nude shot of John Lennon and Yoko Ono.

He also threatened A&S Council members if they called a gripe session a "bitch-in" last year.

"It's like that bitch-in thing," Lawrence said Wednesday to a reporter. "I told you boys that such a word wasn't so good. Hell, you could use 'shit-in' or 'fuck-in' if you wanted." Lawrence added, "That's not for publication."

President Woodrow Strickler, when asked to comment on the move, said, "Oh, now isn't that silly. Dave is just playing his little games again. Personally, I don't think anyone takes him very seriously, do you? I sure don't. Now if you want to use dirty words, I think it's kind of fun, don't you. Would you like to cuss at me?"

A major issue might be raised in response to Lawrence's unilateral action. The A&S Student Council passed by a unanimous vote of 3-0 Councilman Mary Julia Eifler's motion which read, "We hereby uphold the right of all campus publications to use 'fuck' or any other filthy and disgusting words. We resent Dean Lawrence's interference in Student Affairs. He should go back to what he usually does."

The Council also passed a motion which set up a committee to determine exactly what it is that Dean Lawrence usually does.



—Photo by Fast Eddy Weston

Your taxes at work

Work is progressing at a break-neck pace on this stretch of I-74 from Shipp Street south to the UL Administration Building. Paving is scheduled to start in May. Demolition of the Administration Building and the Speed School is scheduled for mid-Summer, with final link-up of the stretch planned for early 1993.

UL gets federal grant to develop chemical

The University of Louisville netted a unique $1.4 million applied-research and development grant last week, thanks to accurate angling by local financial wizards.

The grant was announced late Tuesday afternoon by UL Vice President of Financial Affairs Norbert Elbert. Also present at the disclosure were Dean Donn Smith, Dr. Alf Hister, Dr. Leon Vinson Drizzle, and representatives from the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare.

The research deals with a versatile chemical which has physiological effects on humans varying from tranquilization, heavy sedation, to death, depending upon concentration. Delivery is to be meteorological.

The grant is unique, Elbert explained, because it taps the two federal agencies for funds to be given to three UL departments: Med School ($69,000), Speed School ($69,000), and Arts and Sciences ($20,000).

Dean Smith emphasized that the research is very positive in nature. "I have been informed that the proferred grant is in full accord with University policy on sponsored research programs. Lethal application of the chemical is decidedly secondary. The prime use is to induce domestic tranquility into areas threatened by social disorder."

Dr. Hister of Speed School said that preliminary research indicates that the delivery method would be effective in all but the most arid regions. He said, "This means that meteorologists will finally be able to apply weather directly to man."

Dr. Drizzle will head up the A&S English Department team in writing manuals describing safe use of the chemical. His only comment was, "This is the largest grant the department has received since I joined the faculty."

Mr. Elbert explained that for the time being all research will be conducted in the individual departments. "By the end of the year we expect to have physical facilities available, where these scholars can pursue this effort jointly," he said.

on whose version you believe. That was the year that an editorial attacked federal Judge John Parker, calling him "Yellow-Dog" Parker.

Parker upheld the legality of oppressive yellow-dog labor contracts but had been overruled by Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, an outspoken defender of the laboring man's rights. After the Brandeis decision, Parker had accepted an invitation to speak at the law school in defense of his decision. The Cardinal pointed out the irony in inviting "Yellow Dog" Parker to a school whose chief benefactor was Brandeis.

Less than a week after the editorial, a group of conservative law students, calling themselves the Campus Constitutional Convention, tried unsuccessfully to censure the Cardinal editors. The Convention claimed the editorial was in bad taste and didn't reflect general student opinion.

Through much of the next 40 years disgruntled students would claim that the paper's editorial should reflect the viewpoint of the generally conservative student population. But this conservative majority continually failed to produce a single CARDINAL editor.

For instance, in May 1940, when Hitler's web was expanding over Europe the Cardinal editorially defended a freshman who stood before a Pro-ally rally to oppose sending troops to Europe. The Cardinal's stand might have been overlooked if the editorial had not gone on to brand the rally as a congregation of "Anglo-French fifth columnists." (Back then the words "fifth-columnist" drew the same gut reactions that today accompany mention of Watergate, the FBI, and the CIA).

By now the U of L presidency had descended on the shoulders of Raymond Kent, who ordered Cardinal publication be delayed until trustees had read the editorial. The trustees allowed the paper to be distributed, but they attached a note regretting and repudicating the editorial.

The Cardinal escaped suspension that time, but by October 1940, the impending war caused the Student Board of Publications to limit the paper's main editorials to campus events. The editors were denied the right to comment on the war, conscription (a euphimism for the world "draft") and civil liberties. In relation, the next Cardinal launched the Cardinal Campus Clean-Up Crusade. It demanded a flashlight for the campus janitor, dillpickles in bookstore sandwiches, and American Flags for every classroom and professor's office.

For a little more than a month Cardinal editor Harry Cohen lived with the new rules. Then he wrote an editorial defending eight theology students who refused to register for the draft. War fever was running high and students howled for his removal. The student board did not fire him, but did issue a strict reprimand, effectively blunting the nib of Cohen's editorial pen.

The war years saw the first female editors take over the paper. The women added two new positions: war editor and fashion editor. The one male editor who was elected was drafted in the middle of his term.

There was little controversy until 1945, when law school Dean Absolom Russell denied the charge of censorship, while in the same breath refusing to allow publication of an issue that contained the resignation of Cardinal staff members. Russell was head of the Student Board of Publications, which had chosen a male editor over another male editor who had worked his way up through Cardinal ranks. The Cardinal staff was miffed and wanted to resign publicly.

In the 1950's the Cardinal weakly raised its pen for civil rights. It suggested that U of L find a pool for black students who wanted to take swimming classes (it did not volunteer the use of the all-white university swimming pool). It also rapped the former Loophole Restaurant, which would serve blacks only if they ordered take-out.



How many times have you heard some joker mouthing off about a monopolistic press? Well, we think it's great! We can slander, libel, and distort to our hearts content and there's not one measley voice to contradict us. You may disagree, but to hell with you!

After all, we are

The Louisville Carnal

Papers of the next fifteen years explain why the activists of the late '60's considered the post-war generation a complete washout. Editorials that did not call for an enthusiastic Homecoming lobbied to abolish the campus ban on liquor. Photographs of Homecoming floats, Greek Rush, and club officers occupied the front page. Only the resignation of editor Larry Spence, who lambasted the powerful local Democratic organization and received a reprimand for his efforts, marred those innocent and complacent years.

U of L almost missed the activist movement, too. In early 1968 the Board of Student Publications selected Nick DeMartino as editor; at the time he was firmly committed to the Greeks. But by the time he assumed the editorship in the fall of 1968 he had made an about-face. He was the first editor in years to concentrate on local, state, and national news that affected the U of L students. He was the first editor to deny the Greeks monopoly of the news column, and his editorials supported the new politics.

Week after week, DeMartino was criticized by students who felt that campus news was being ignored, while the editor used the paper to spread leftist propaganda. For instance, editorials berated the United States for involvement in the Vietnam War; the draft and draft laws as unjust; they demanded that the cold war no longer be substituted for foreign policy, and they fingered the crumbling cities as America's number one domestic priority.

Obviously subversive, according to the flag-waving campus coservatives. And they had their "proof" when the infamous obscenity broke on the front page of the April Fool's Edition.

"Anyone can print a newspaper
We're living proof of that"



Getting Straight

by Joe Yates

The Orthodontics Clinic, located on the third floor of the Dental School Building, provides services to about one hundred patients each year. Orthodontics is the correction of abnormally aligned or positioned teeth.

While the one hundred patients account for only a small part of the practice of orthodontics in the city, where there are twenty-four privately-practicing orthodontists, the clinic accomplishes far more than just patient care. Each year, four graduates leave the clinic fully-trained and qualified to practice the art of orthodontics. Since the clinic began operation in the fall of 1972, two such classes have completed the two-year post-graduate program.

The students working in the clinic are either recent dental-school graduates or practicing dentists. Graduate orthodontics director Dr. Thomas A. Brown explains that academic achievement and experience both play a part in the selection of students. As in other programs within the state-sup-



ported university, preference is given to applicants who are residents of Kentucky.

Undergraduate orthodontics director Dr. Fred Marconi explains that ten of his most promising senior students participate in the clinic, screening patients, organizing clinic activity, and practicing preventive orthodontics.

Marconi distinguishes between the three branches of orthodontics as follows: Preventive orthodontics indicates the intervention of the dentist to stop the development of an abnormality. Corrective orthodontics involves the use of bands to correct an already abnormal set of teeth.

New patients are referred to the clinic by students, staff, faculty and previous patients. A candidate is screened first by undergraduate dental students, who perform case analysis and preliminary diagnosis. Then the candidate is screened each year, while only 60 comprehensive cases and 40 interceptive cases are treated. Preference is given to those cases which will provide the best teaching experience; according to Dr. A.R. Gernert, who was serving as acting Chairman of the Department of Orthodontics at the time this story was written.

The next priority in selecting patients is that students of the School of Dentistry are to be treated. Going through treatment is a valuable experience to a future member of the dental profession. Next, consideration is given to members of the university faculty, staff and student body and their families. Thus, the clinic is making an effort to serve the university community as best it can.

When a patient is selected for comprehensive care, he should expect to visit the clinic perhaps once every two weeks for a period of two years. The cost to the patient will be $850, which is quite reasonable, according to Dr. Gernert. Patients who do not require a full set of bands can expect to be treated for less and with a smaller amount of attention, according to the complexity of the case.

Anyone interested in having his teeth straightened should contact the Department of Orthodontics and request a screening appointment. The candidate should keep in mind that the usually treats only one out of every six or seven applicants, so the chances of being selected are not good, depending of course on how valuable your case might be for educational purposes.

Dr. John Casko has been appointed new chairman of the Department of Orthodontics. Dr. Casko received a Masters of Science in Orthodontics from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. and later a Ph. D. in Educational Psychology from the University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine, Division of Education Research.

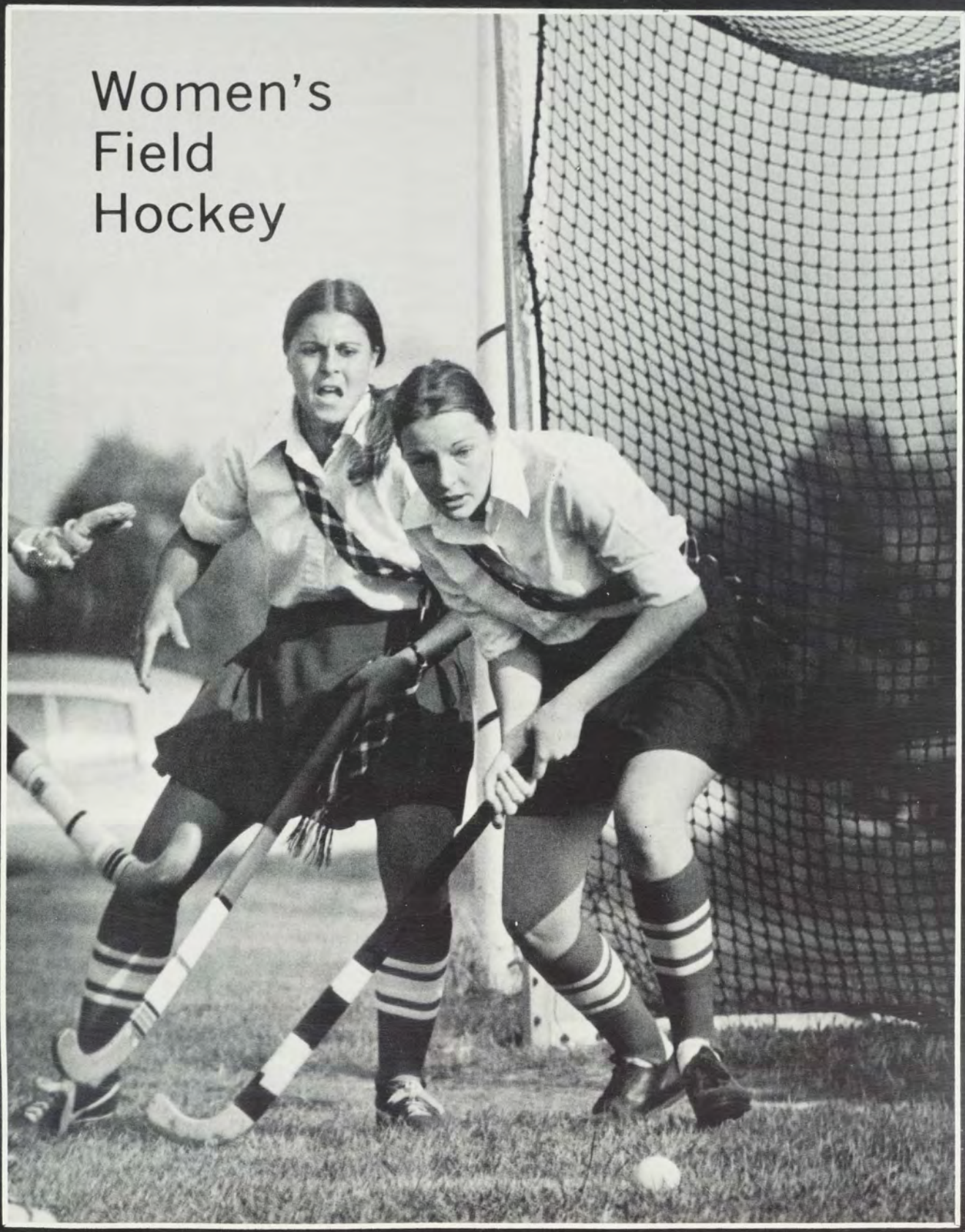
Dr. Brown feels that the University is "really most fortunate to get him (Casko) here." Brown came to the University from a orthodontics fellowship at Harvard. He feels that with the young and well-trained staff the department has now, orthodontics can "become a progressive department." He adds that "Our goal is to train people to be socially sensitive as well as technically prepared and academically capable to handle a practice in Orthodontics. We hope to choose our graduate residents with this goal in mind."



Doctor Robert Garnar shows the results of effective orthodontic treatment in the photo on the preceding page. Several years of treatment produced the straight dental casting in his right hand from the untreated casting in his left. Above, Dr. Garnar examines an X-ray of a patients mouth. From this X-ray Garnar determines the precise fitting operations (Right).



Women's Field Hockey











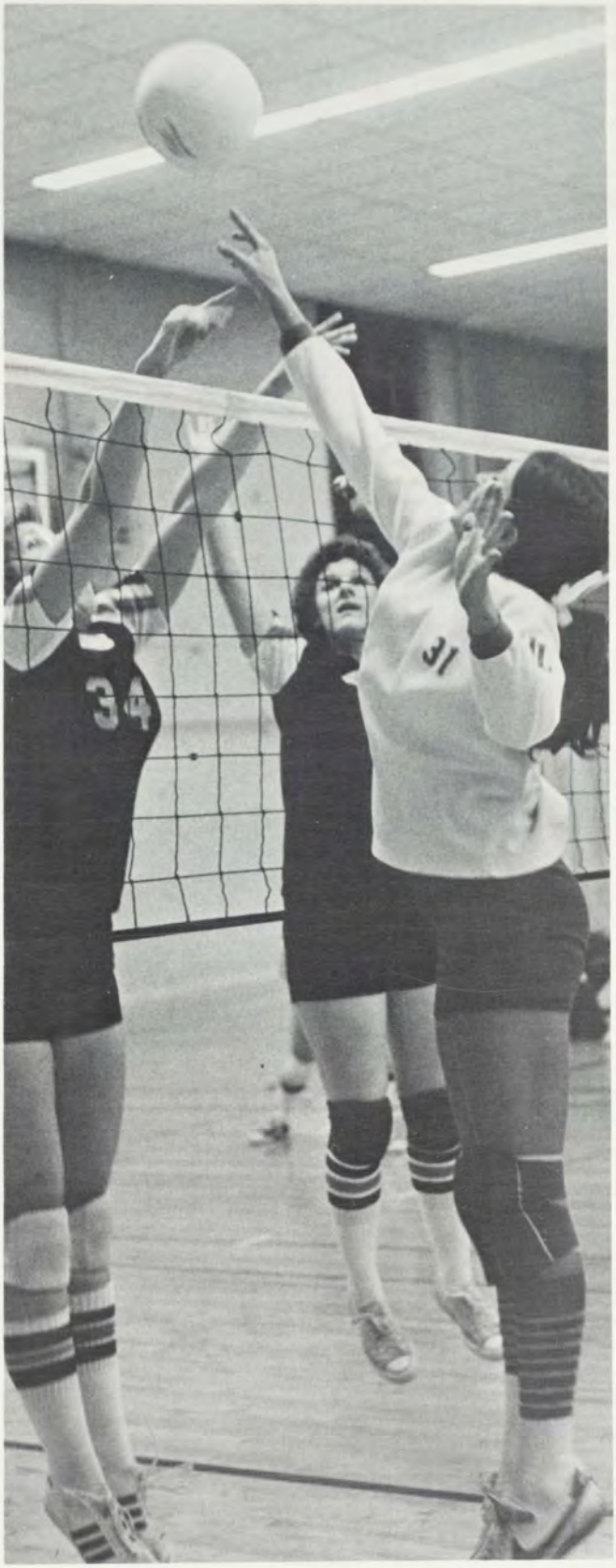
Volleyball

Capturing the conference by surprise, the U of L women's volleyball team soared to a 14 - 4 season. Undefeated at home, and defeated only once by a Kentucky team, U of L was a favorite in this year's Kentucky Women's Intercollegiate Conference tournament. But the tide changed. A UK team that U of L had defeated twice in season play upset the U of L team not once but twice in the KWIC double elimination tournament. UK went on to qualify for the regionals, while U of L returned home with an unexpected and somewhat miserable defeat.

However, all U of L players will be returning next year with the exception of senior Jamie Waddell. And the team hopes to go all the way.

Janet Baker (below) sets one up off her wrist. Linda Little (right) outreaches the opposition.







Cross Country

After twelve years in the Missouri Valley Conference, U of L dropped out to help form the new Metro 6 league with Cincinnati, Memphis State, Georgia Tech, Tulane, and St. Louis. Although primarily designed for basketball, the Conference offers championships in other sports as well.

The first championship event for the Metro 6 came last November when five of the schools competed for the cross-country title at Louisville's Iroquois Park. Memphis State's Paul Bannon ran away with the individual title, but it was Georgia Tech that grabbed team honors. Louisville junior Tom Hagan placed third in the five mile race, with teammate Mark Grundy finishing sixth. The Cardinals placed fourth in overall team finish.



Baseball









Environment



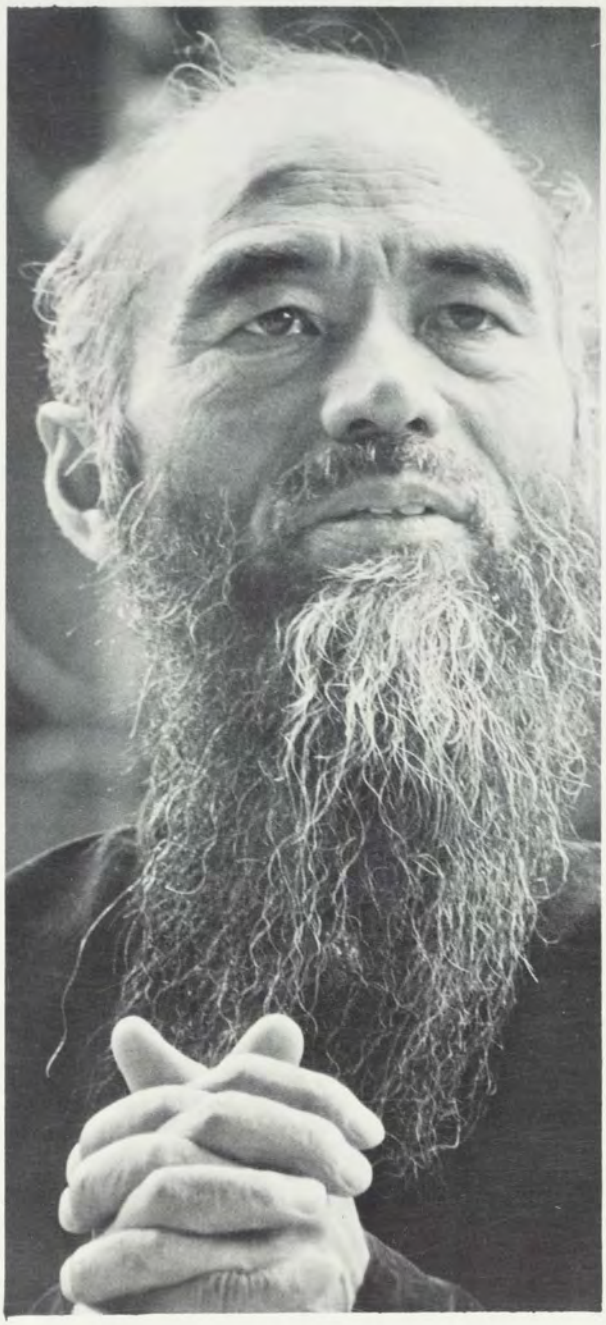


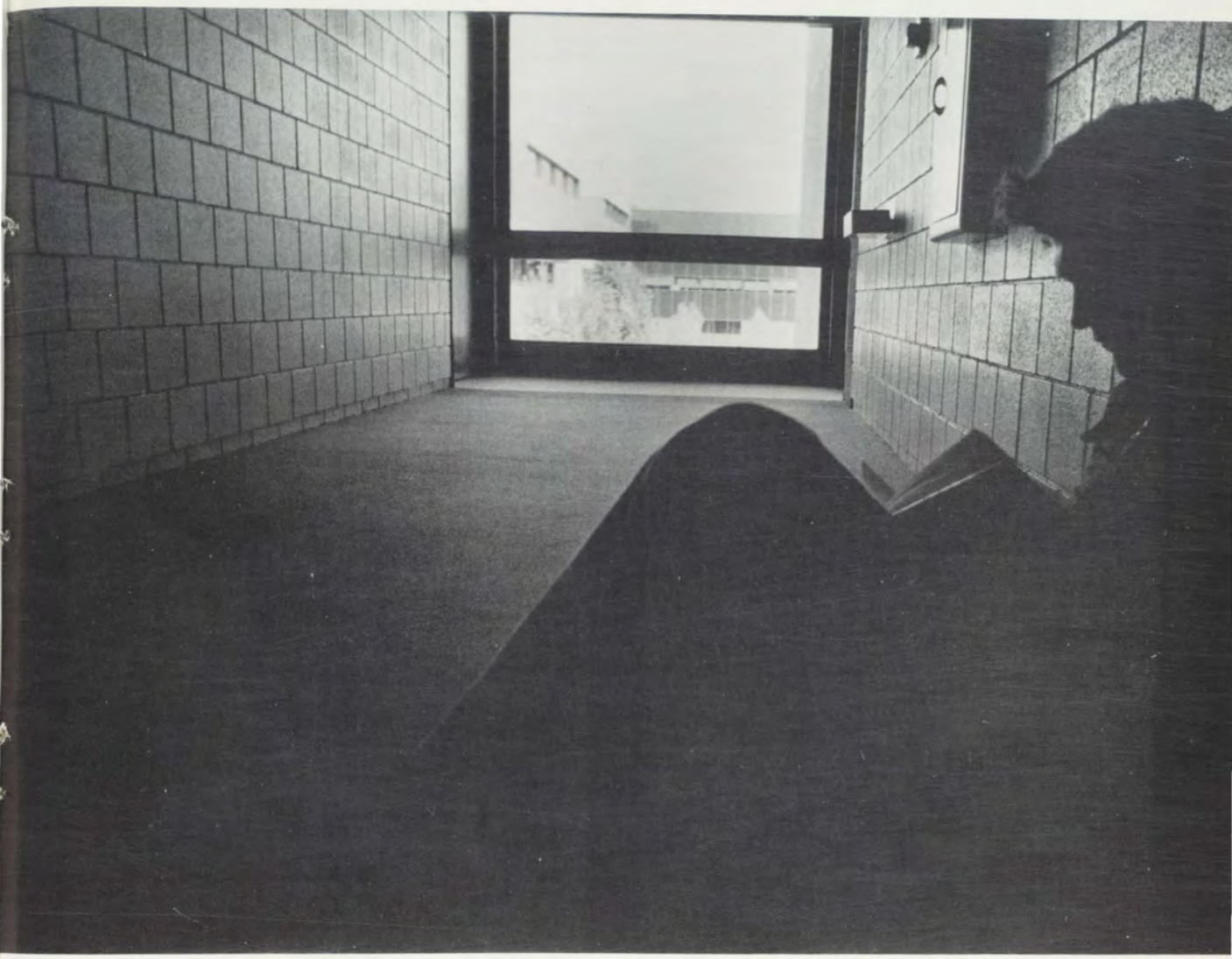




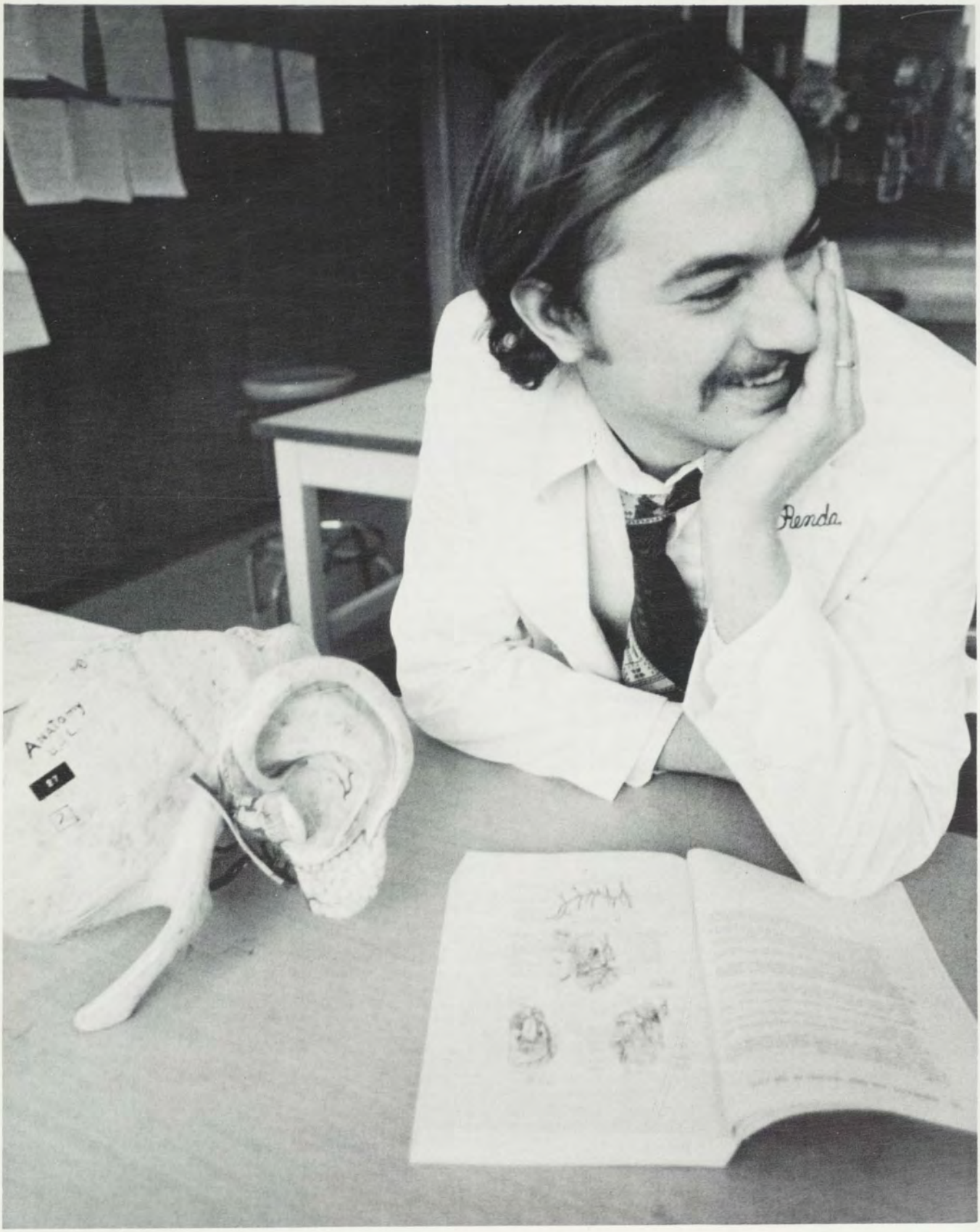



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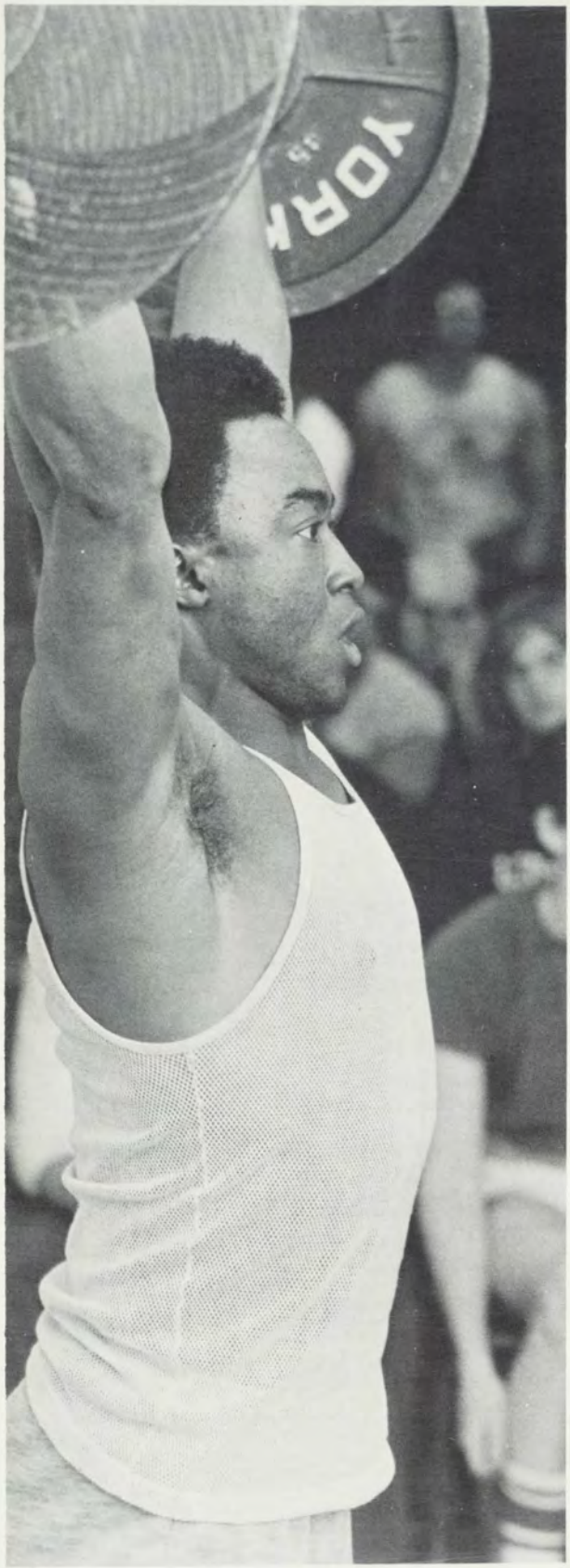


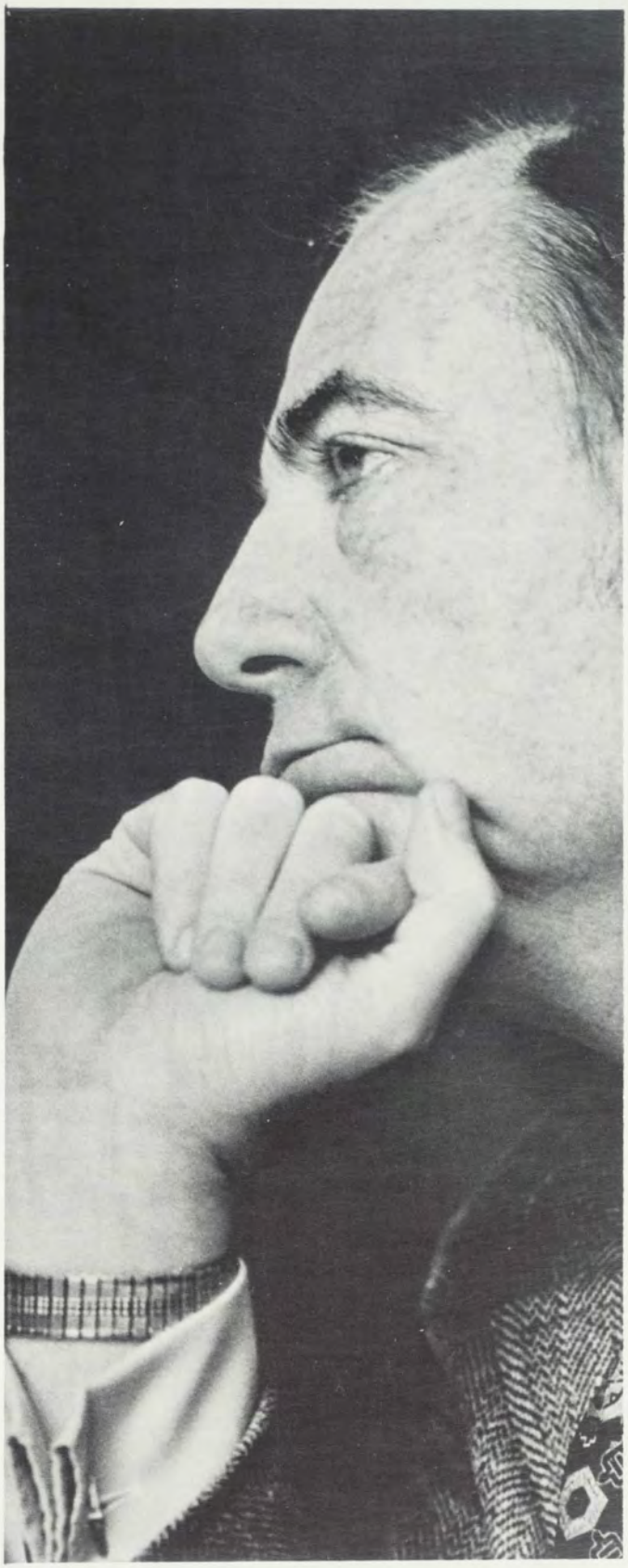


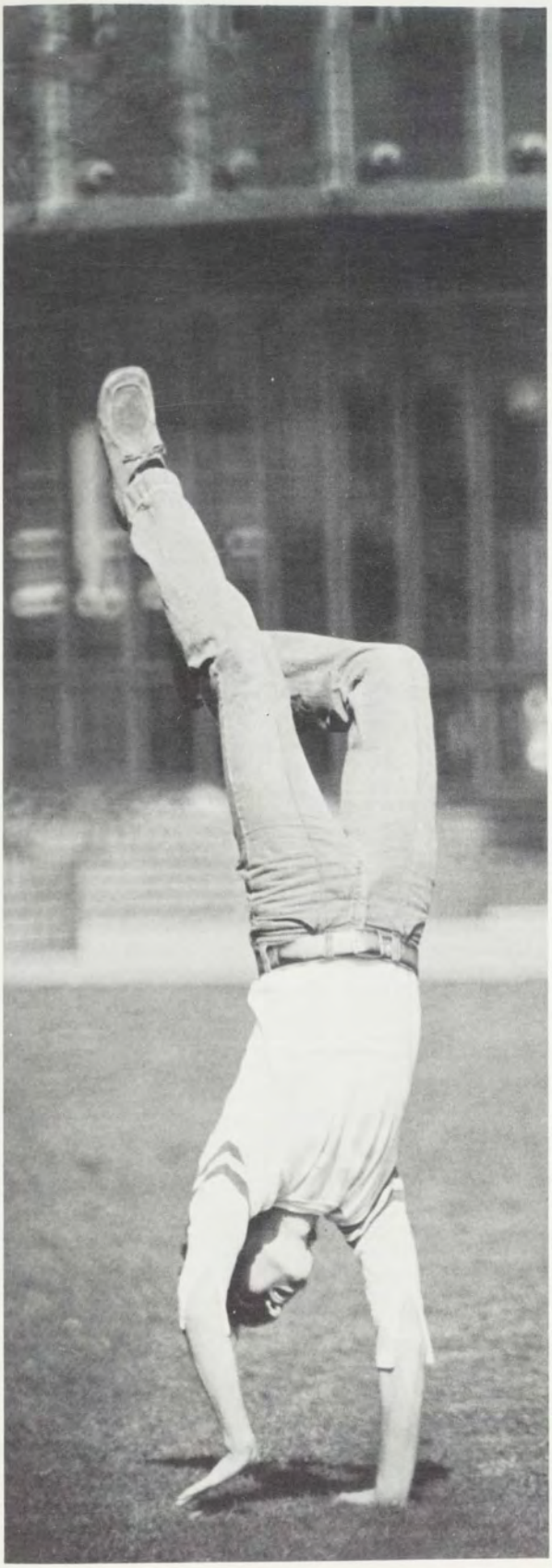



Renda



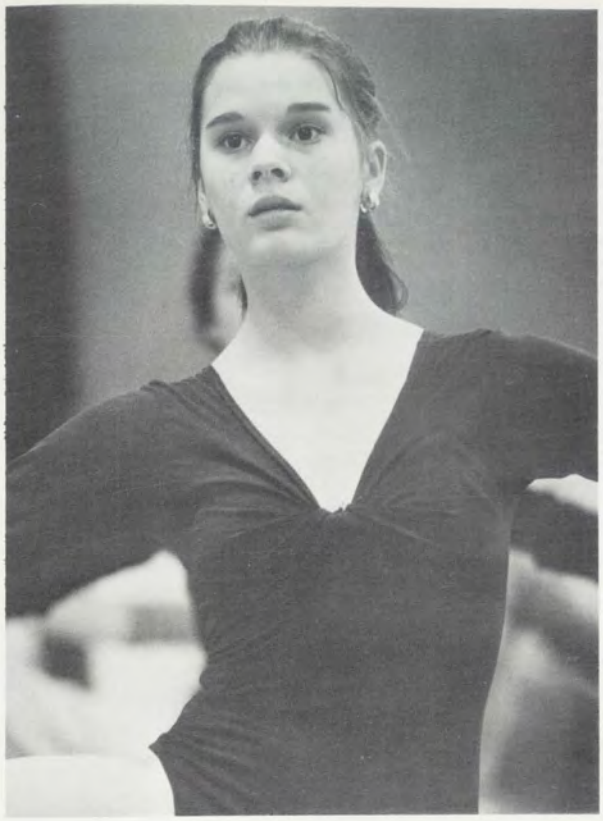

YORK











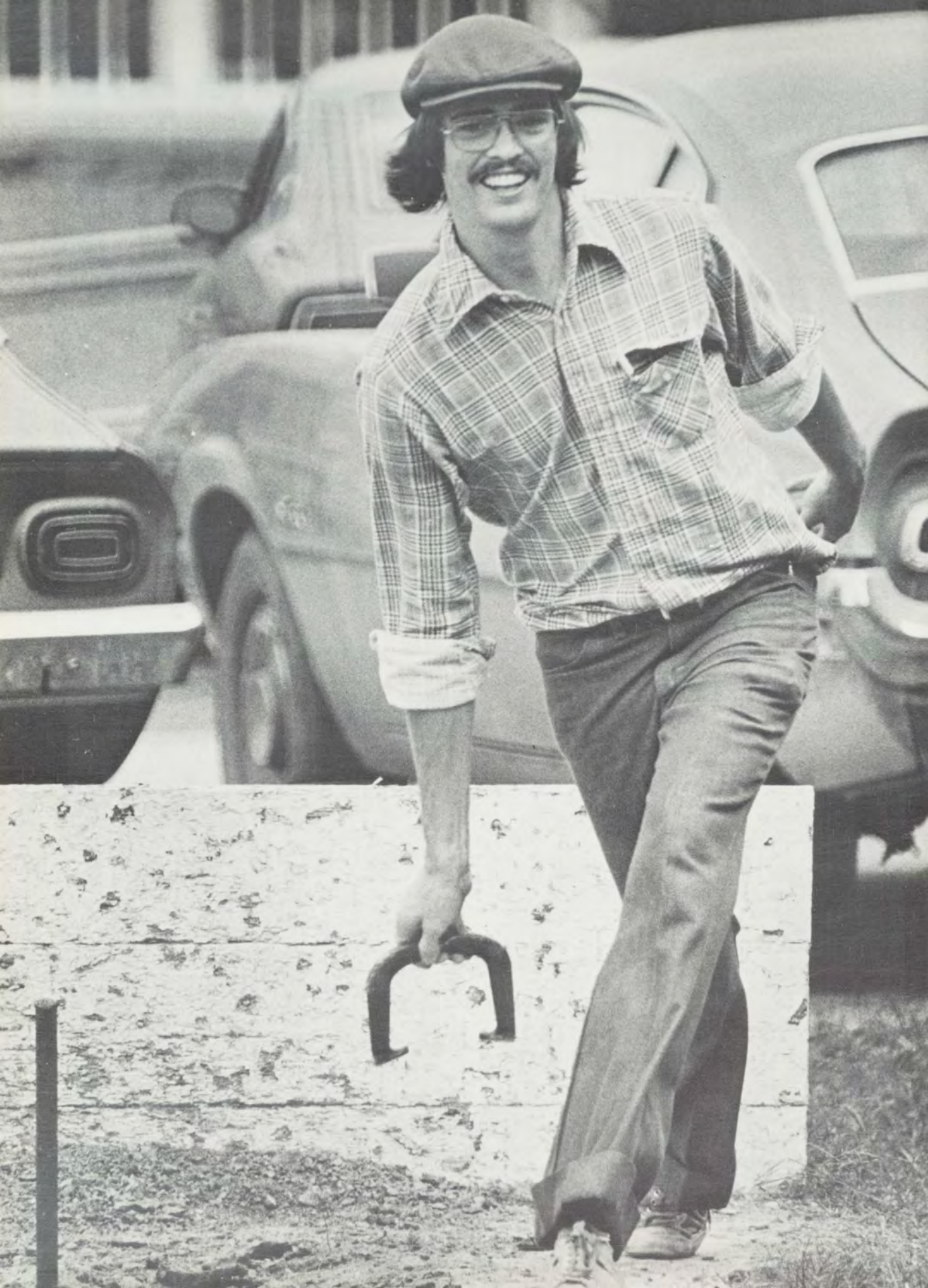




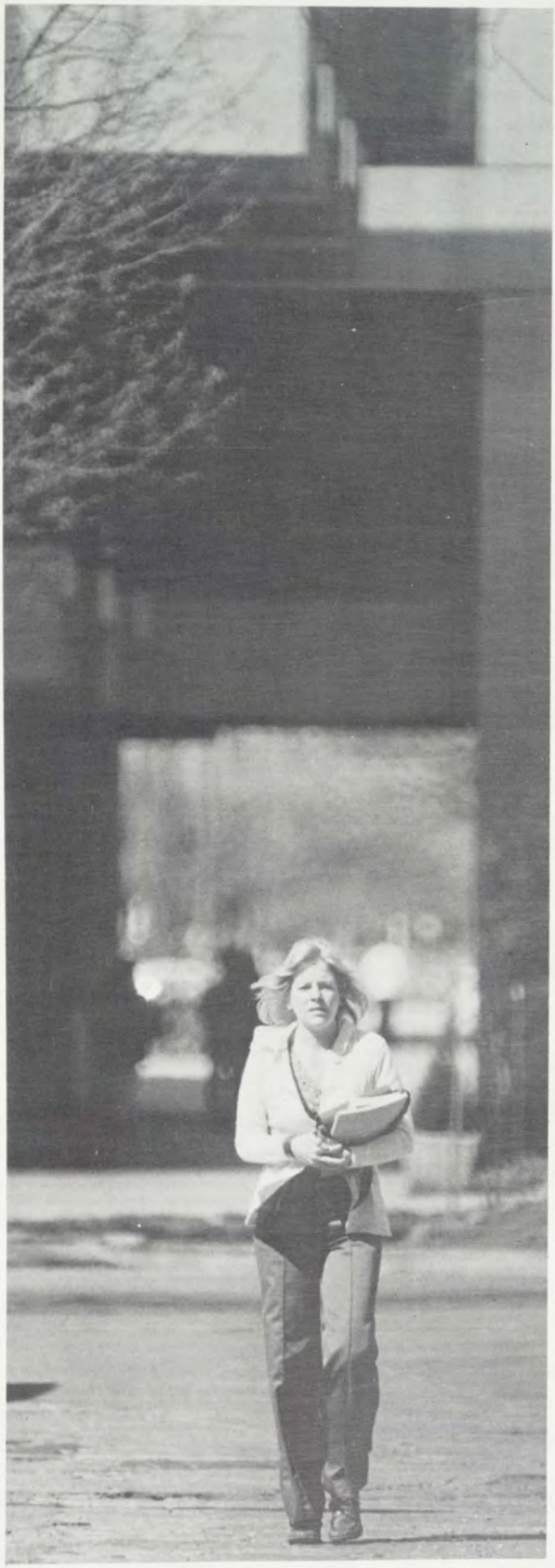


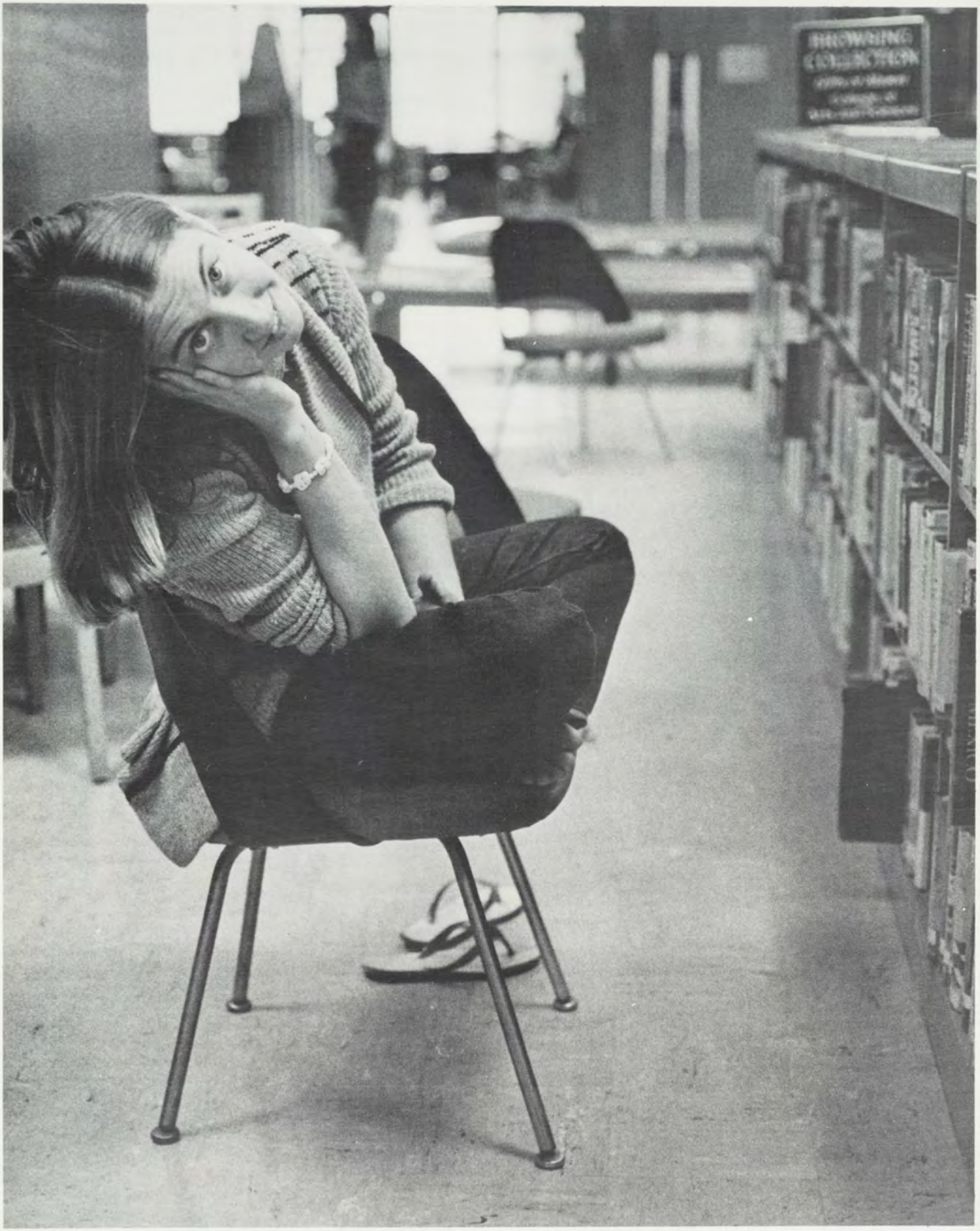






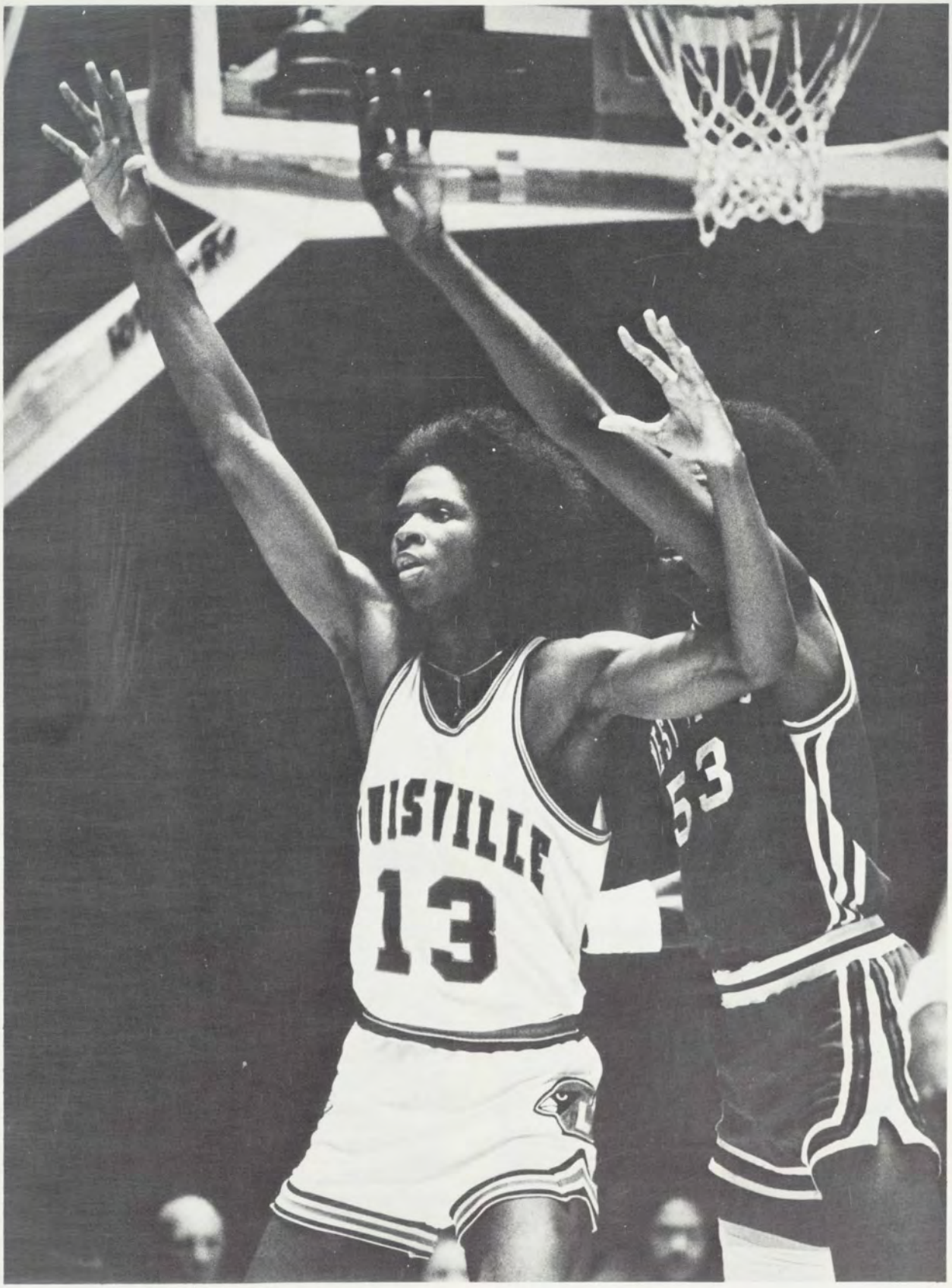




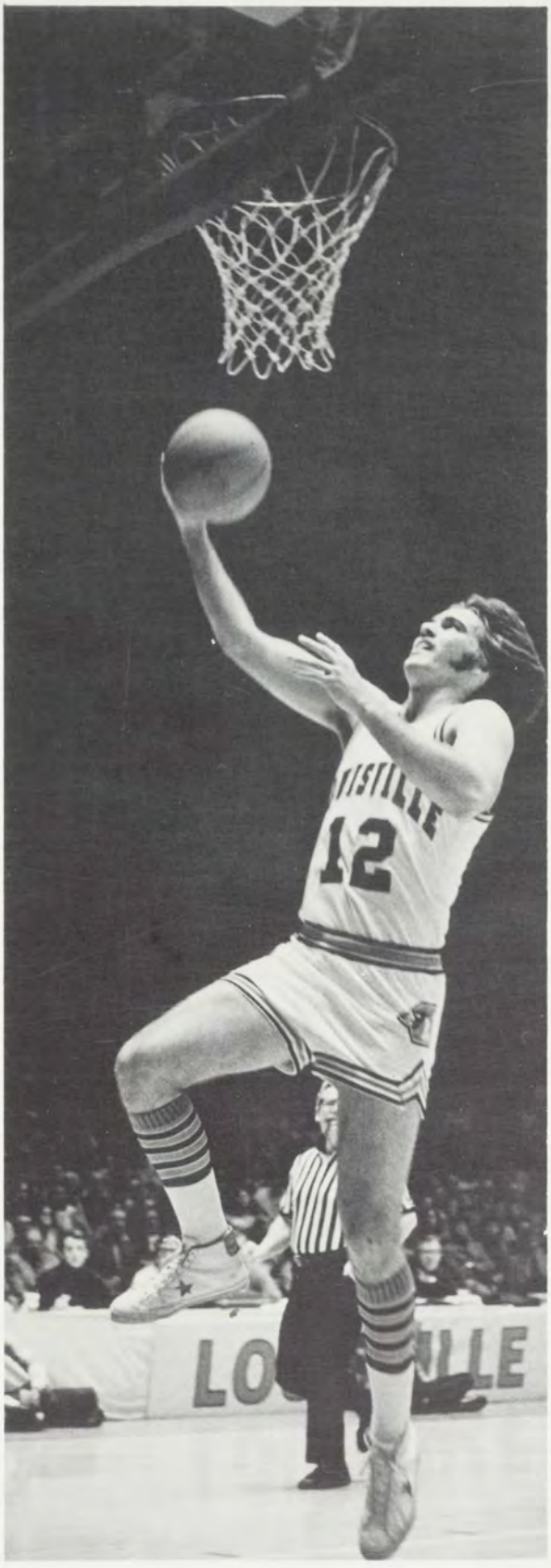


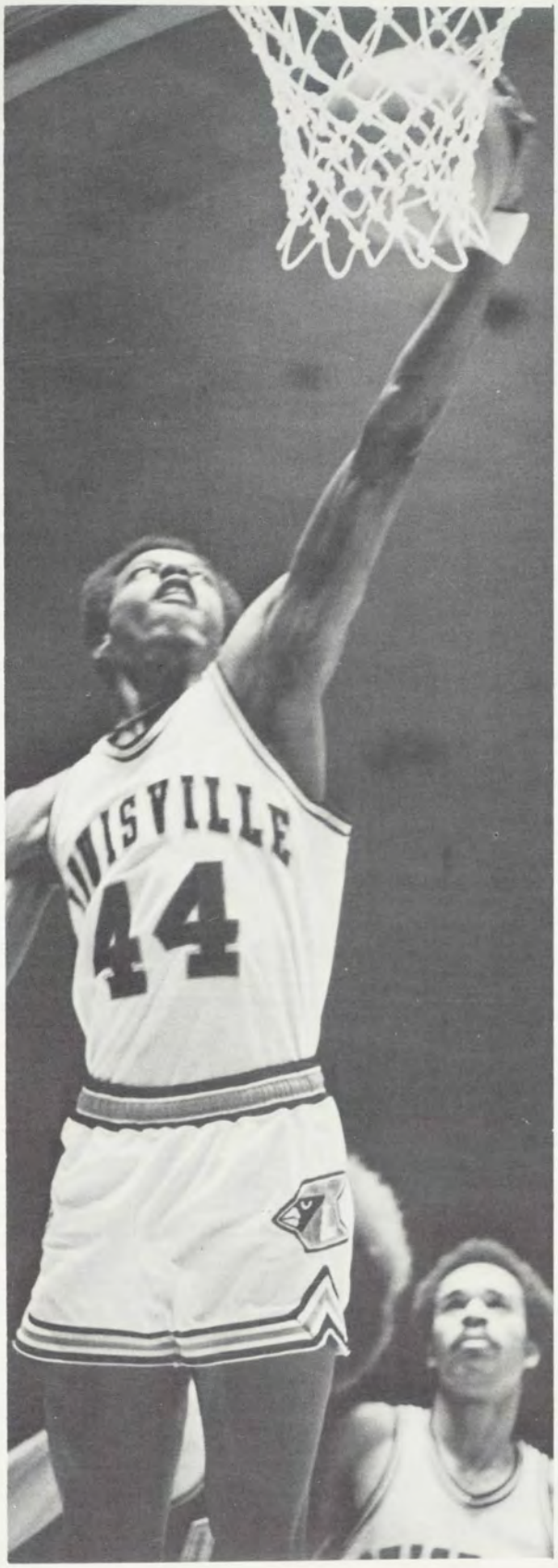



Basketball
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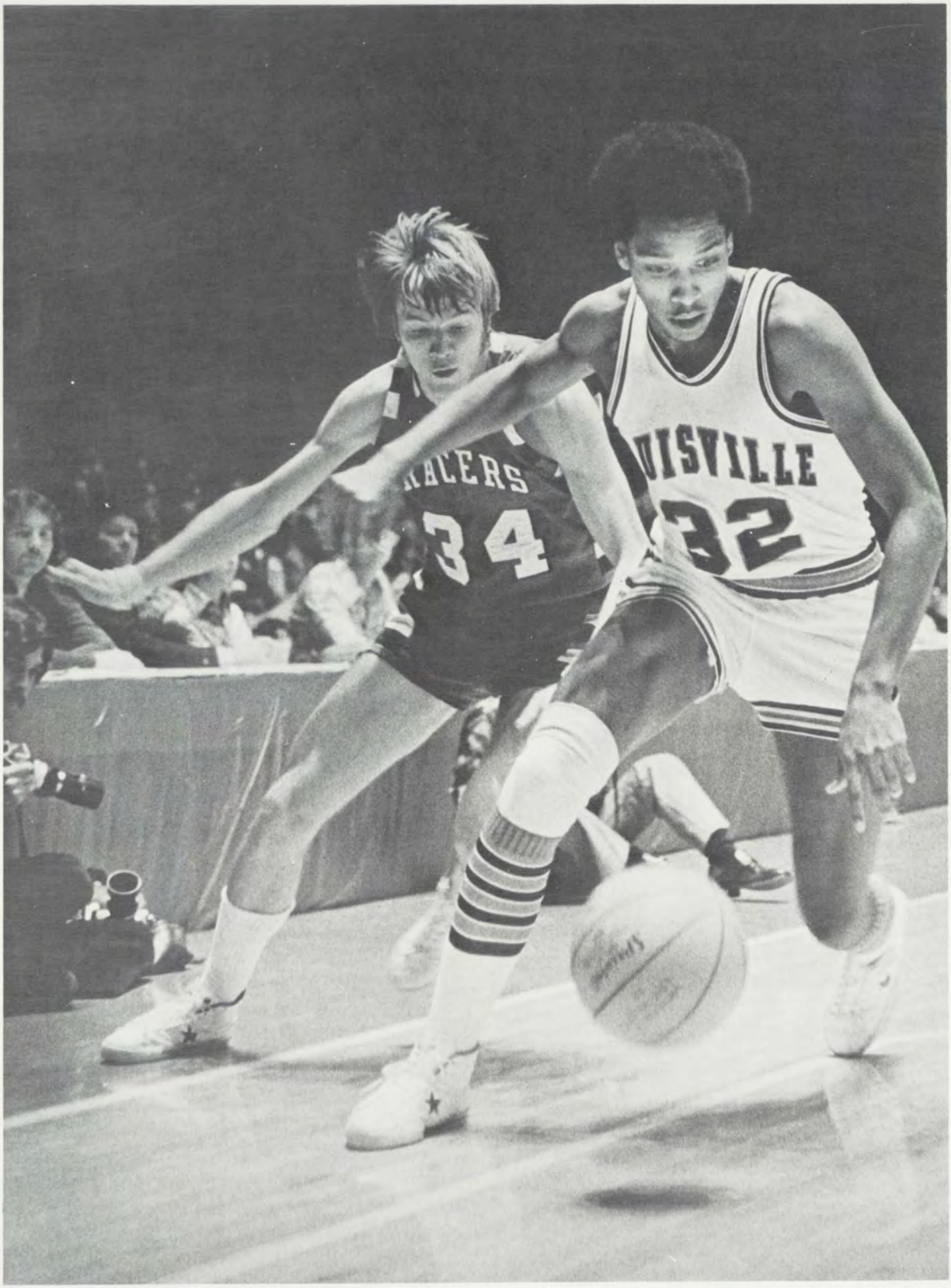

UISVILLE
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LOUISVILLE
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LOUISVILLE
32

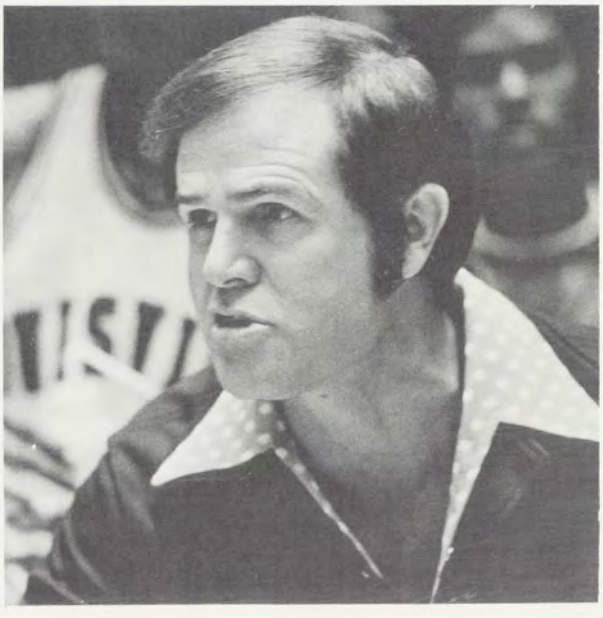

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LOUISVILL
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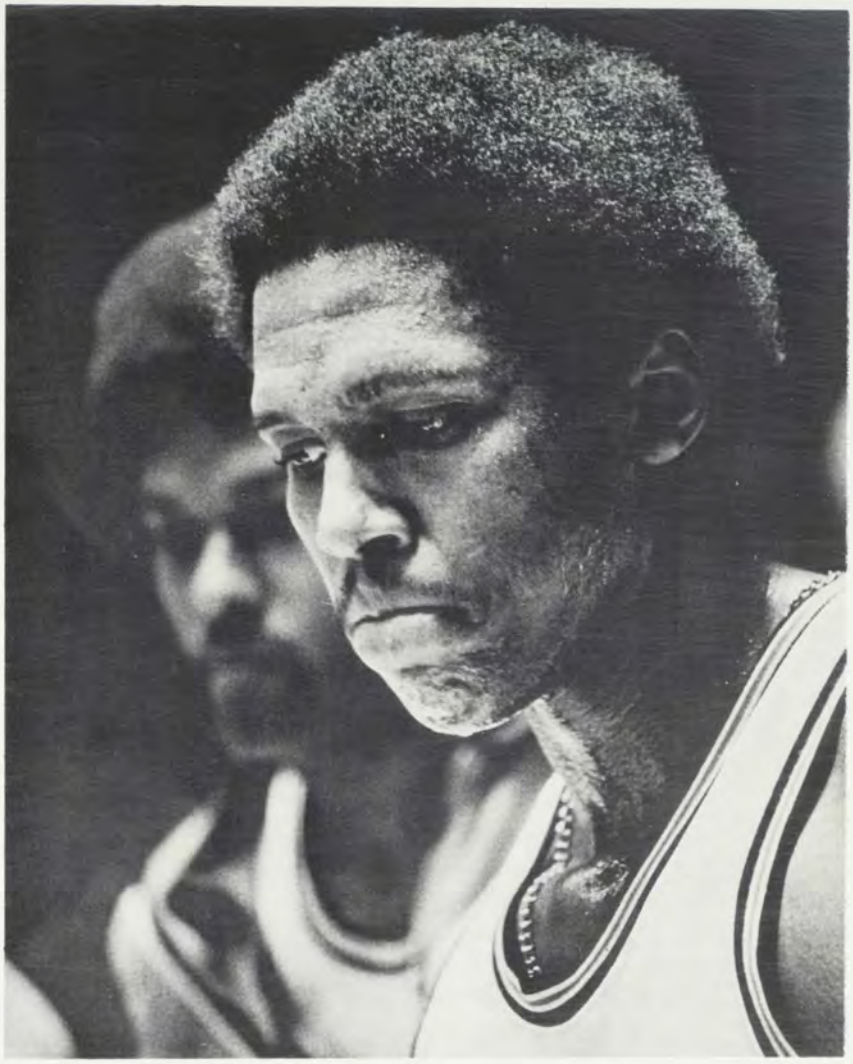


There were a few questions to be answered when the University of Louisville basketball team opened their 1975-76 season at Memphis State last November. Could the team overcome the loss of All Americans Allen Murphy and Junior Bridgeman from last year's national finalists? Would junior Wesley Cox (Right) shed his "roller-coaster" image and become a consistent topflight player? And finally, could coach Denny Crum (Below) mold a senior-less group into a team that would be a contender for national honors?

An opening 79-74 win at Memphis State quieted many fans' fears.

And after a slow start, Cox exploded for 29 points and 19 rebounds against Kentucky State in the Holiday Classic. He was named Most Valuable Player of the tournament and went on to average 16 points a game.

But Crum had his problems. He saw the Cardinals drop three games in a row in January -- due to the inconsistent play of his young lineup. The Cardinals then straightened out to win nine in a row, but there were few who believed that they would duplicate their performance of a year ago.










53
13



Just like teammate Wesley Cox, Phillip Bond (Below) was also the victim of a slow start. And, as Cox did, he recovered -- to become one of the better guards in the country. Bond missed three weeks of practice at the start of the season while he was with the United States team in the Pan American Games. After returning home with a gold medal, he concentrated on helping the Cardinals.

Plagued by poor shooting at first, he regained his eye and sparked U of L to several wins. A lefthander, he led the Cards on the fastbreak, with his ballhandling helping to save the games against Wichita and Dayton.

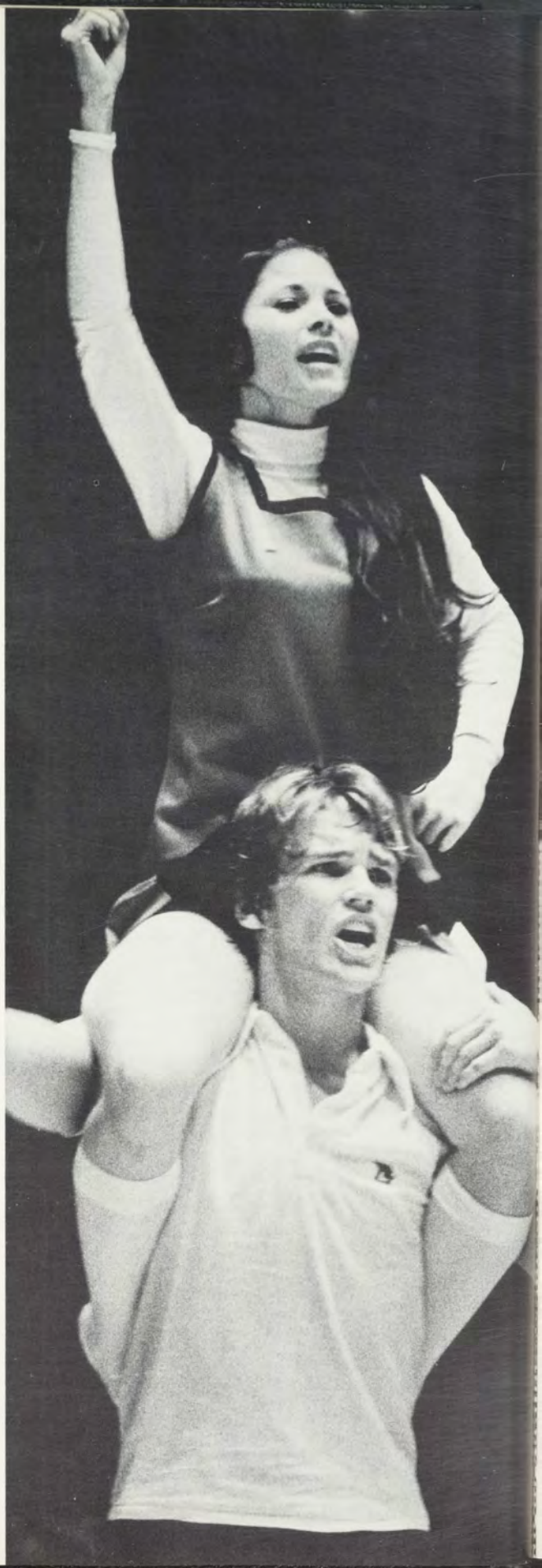
One of the best shooters on the U of L squad was sophomore Rick Wilson (Left). Hitting on nearly 60% of his shots, Wilson easily made the transition from reserve to starter over the summer. He averaged 16 points a game.

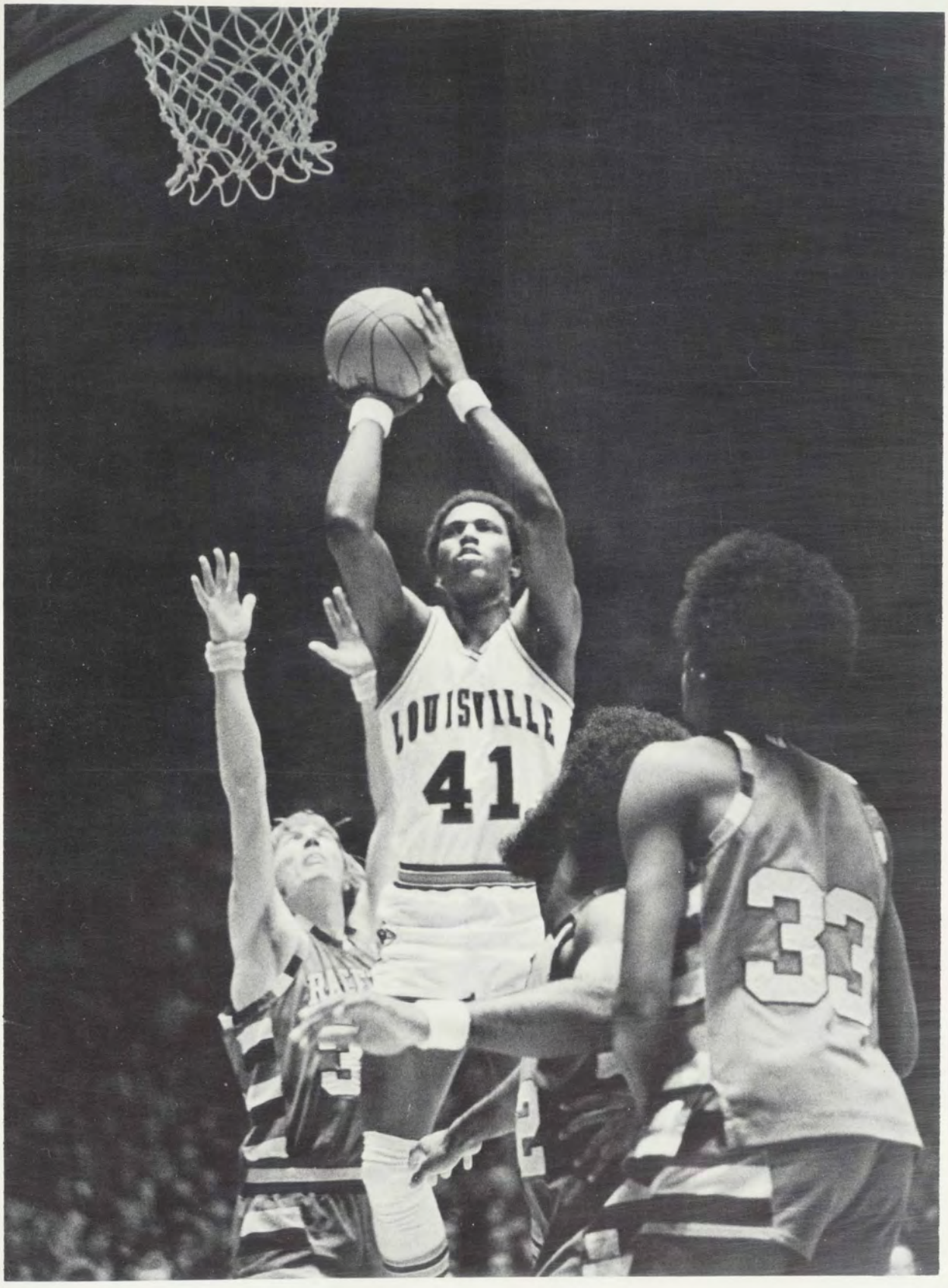








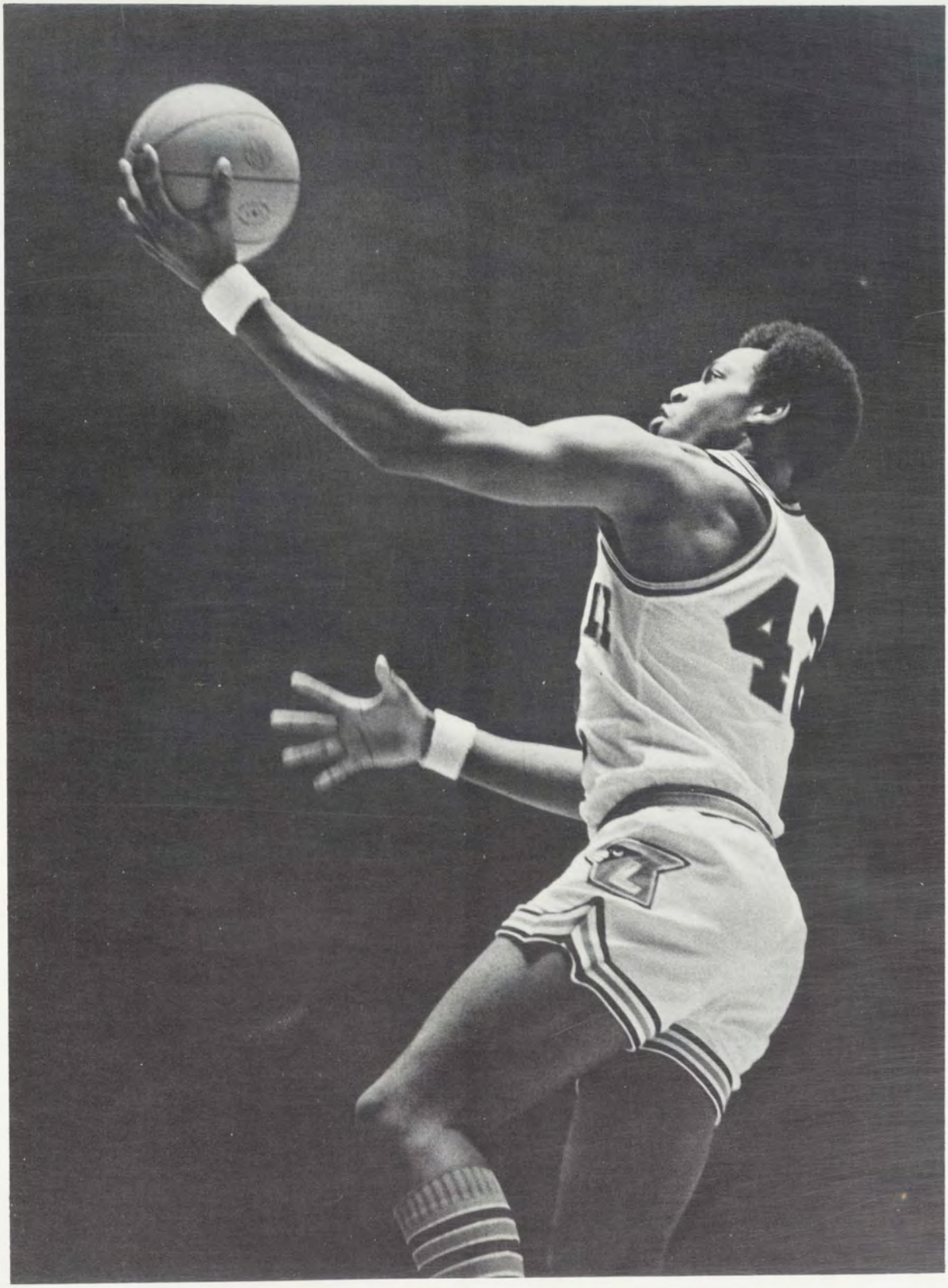



LOUISVILLE
41
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When coach Deny Crum called this year's basketball team, "better than the 1974-75 bunch," many laughed. After all, they said, how are you going to improve on a team that won 28 of 31 games? But Crum insisted that if they wouldn't prove it this year, his seniorless team would show them in 1977. After 19 games and a 15-4 record, many remain unconvinced. But tourney time was yet to come.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Owing to early deadline requirements, this presentation does not attempt to document the entire 1975-76 season, but rather offers a look at the yet unfinished season's highlights.





Groups



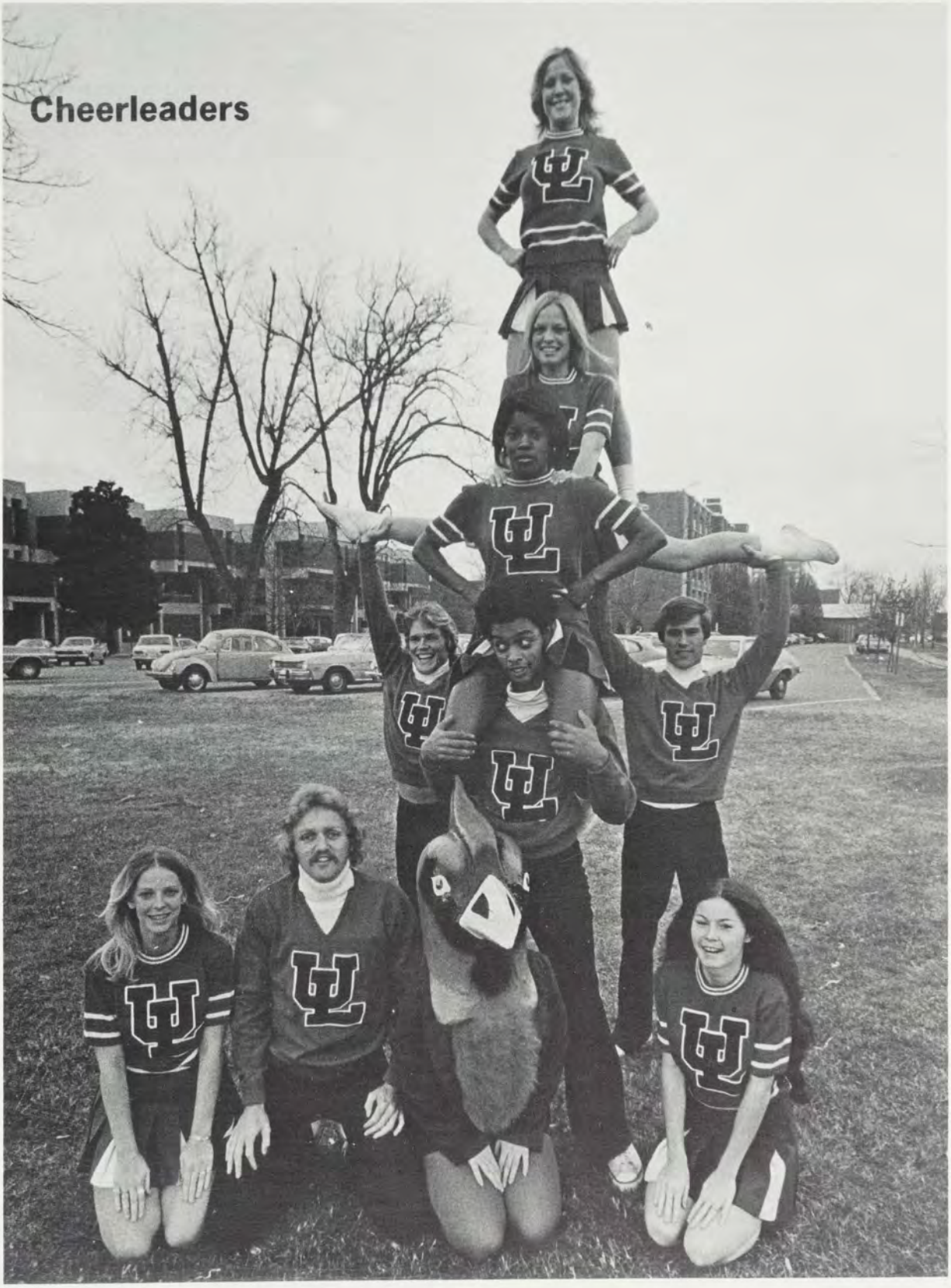
Empire Publications



The Louisville Cardinal

The Speed Engineer




Cheerleaders



Union for Student Activities

Arnold Air Society

Recreation Majors Club



Veterans Club Officers





NROTC





Arts and Sciences Student Council

Student Senate

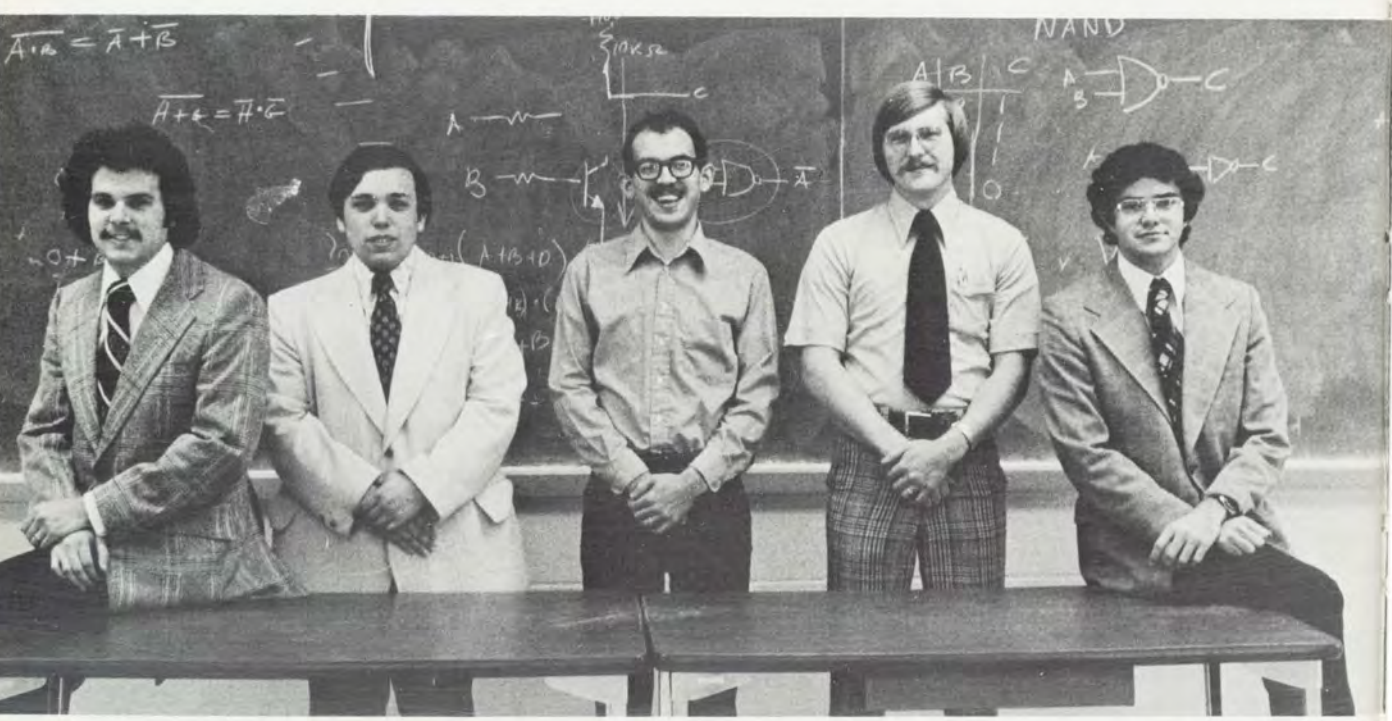


Speed School Student Council
Society of Physics





Inter-Fraternity Council



Eta Kappa Nu



Sigma Kappa


ΛΧΑ



Lambda Chi Alpha



TKE Little Sisters



Theta Tau




Johnny Unitas Tower



Triangle





Threlkeld Hall



Kappa Alpha Psi and Kappa Kittens



Alpha Kappa Alpha


Omega
Psi
Phi
Ω
SWEET
HEART
Ω
SWEET
HEART



Delta Sigma Theta



M.I.K.



Zeta Tau Alpha



Business School Student Council



Tau Kappa Epsilon



Beta Theta Pi



Phi Beta Phi





Chi Omega



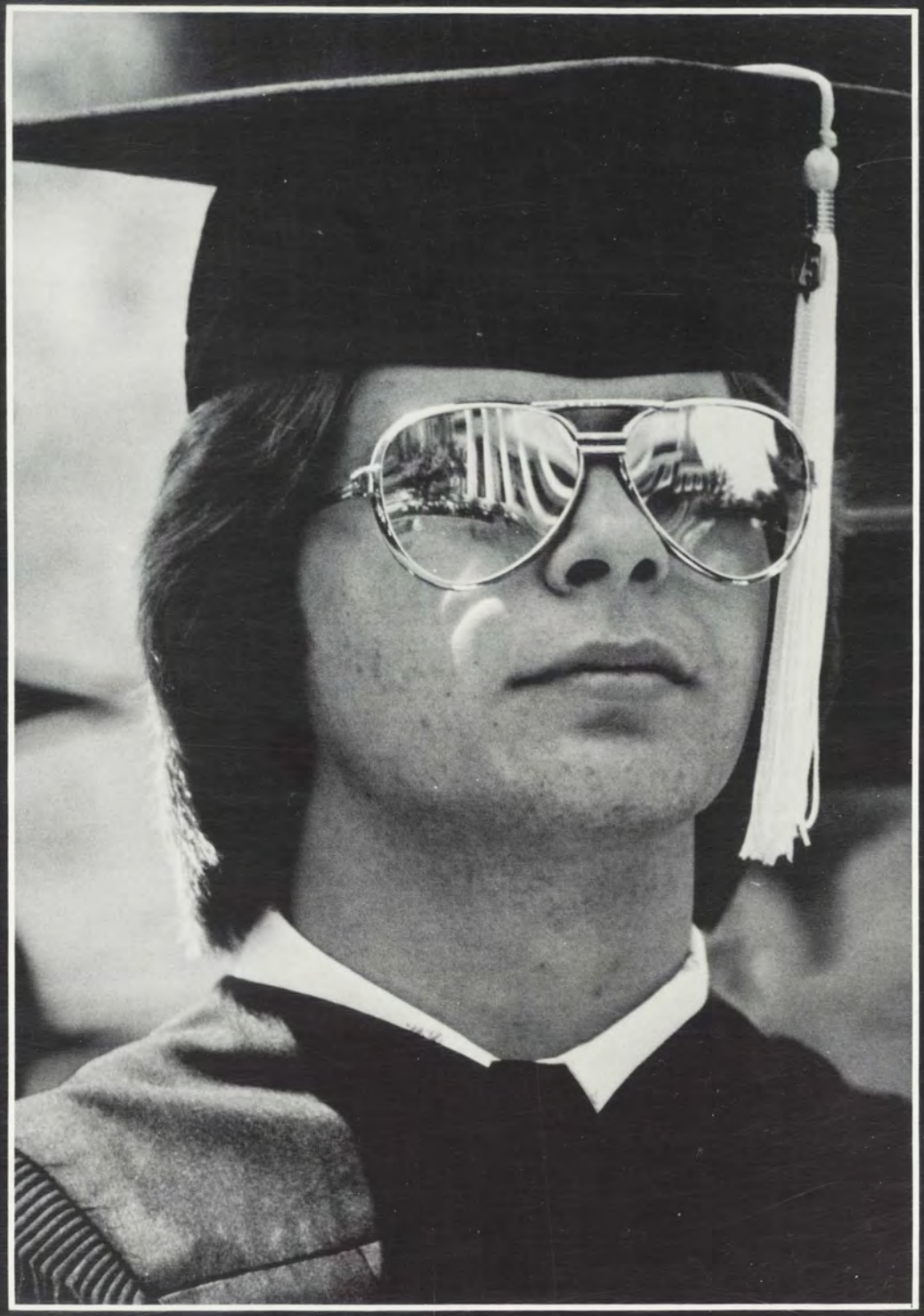
Kappa Delta



Delta Upsilon


ΔΥ
DELTA UPSILON
ΔΥ
FOOTBALL

Seniors



Arts & Sciences



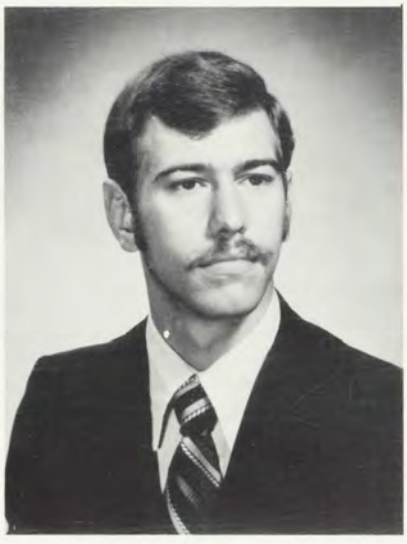
Sienna Baer



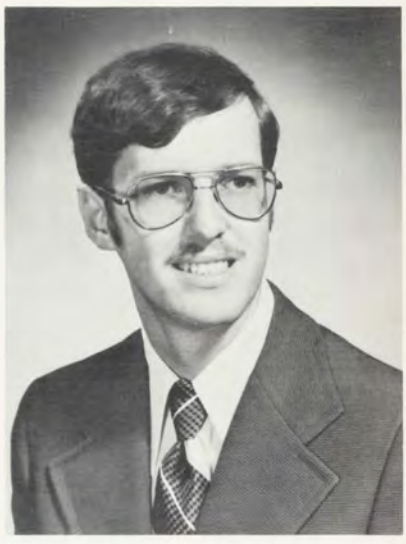
John Beckman



Kimberly Bennet



Guy Boisseau



Ronald Brashear



Elizabeth Bristow



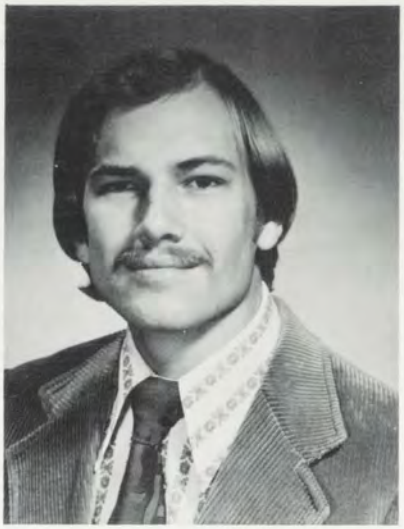
Gregory Bristow



Michael Brohm



William A. Brown, Jr.



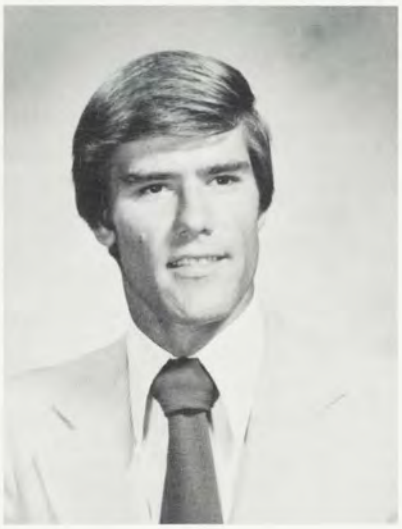
Joseph Buecker



Jenny R. Buehner



Joseph A. Clan, Jr.



Craig W. Dalton



Joyce Dube



Deborah Farmer



Robin Edwards



Douglas Fields



Marilyn Fielder



Jerry Flanary



Richard G. Funk



Mary Lou Gerstle



Anne Graham



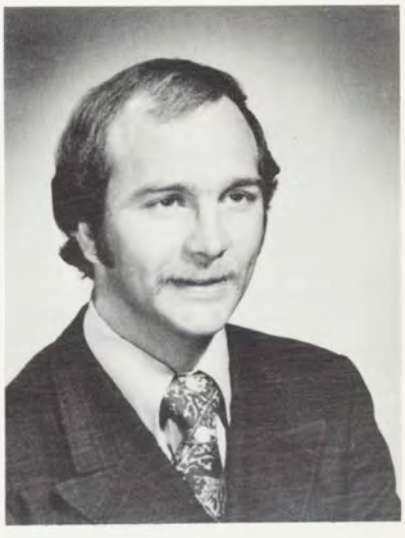
Deborah Graves



Pamella Graves



Donna Haag



Tom Heavrin



Joyce Hiles



David Randall Hill



Mary Horsley



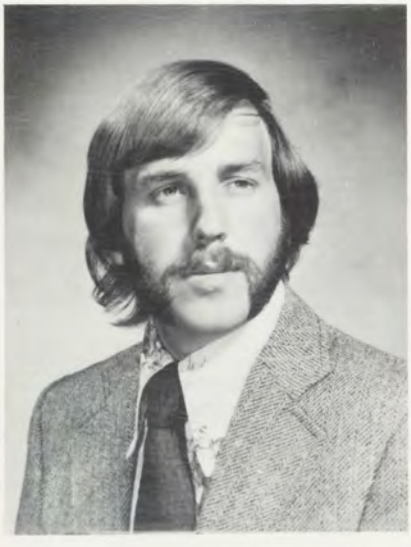
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William Hughes



Colleen Jackson



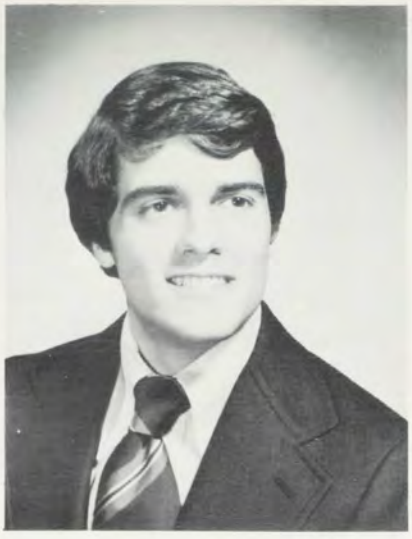
Donald Jacobs



Mary Kenealy



Jinsoo Kim



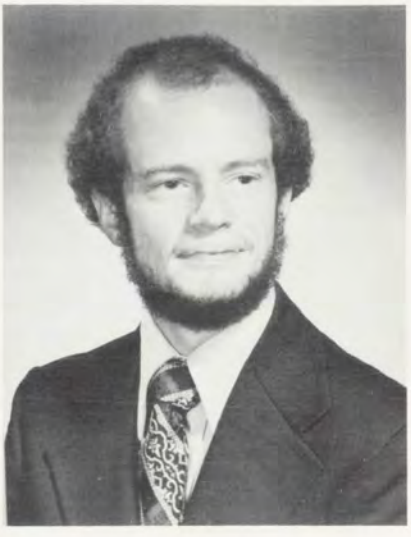
Joseph R. Kirwan



Martin Kurzendoerfer



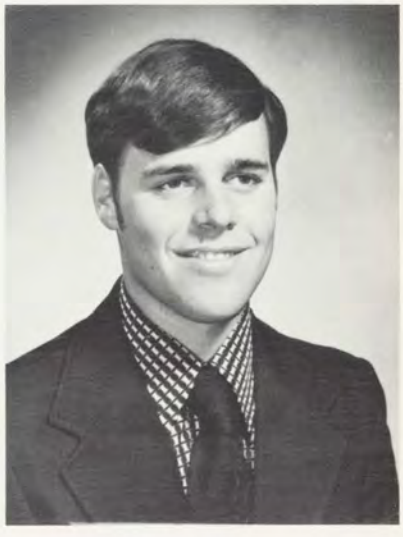
Gregory Lebre



Rodney Lenahan



May Lipschutz



John Mahoney



David C. Matherly



George McKinley



Margie McMullen



Z. McNutt



Eric Mead



David B. Morgan



John Mudrick



Joan Murphy



Patricia Murphy



Coleen Musinski



Jenny Nirmaier



Willie Norfleet



John O'Connor



Barbara Past



Lucretia Payne



Reva Payne



Danny Penick



Dennis Perry



Karen Pryor



Linda Roth



Donald Rowe



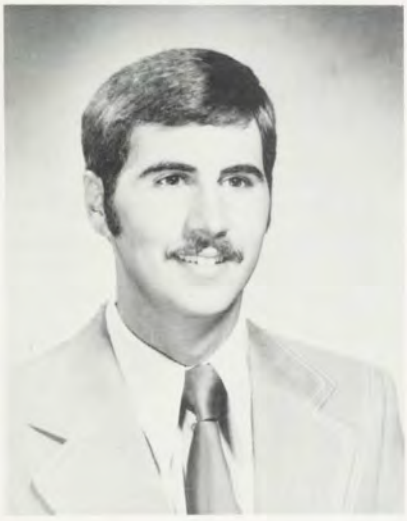
Lavern Sadler



Karen Sallee



Terry Sallee



Edward Scheumann



Karen Seng



David A. Shelburne



Jonathan Snyder



Judy Spaid



Michael Steinbook



Donald Stoltz



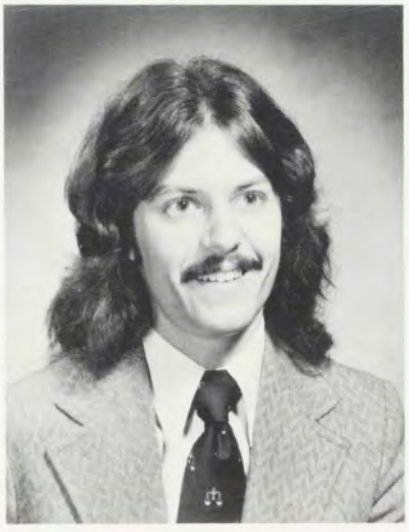
James Tate



Gary Thomas



Steven Todd



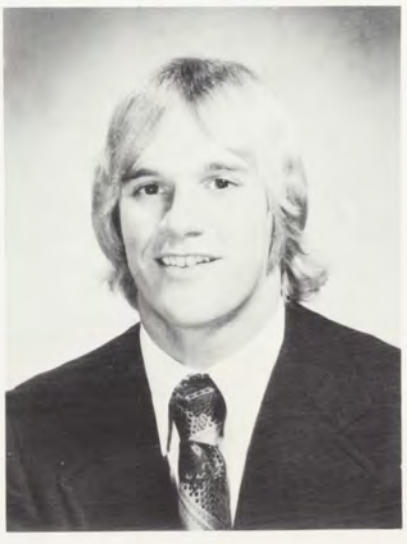
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Willard Whitehead



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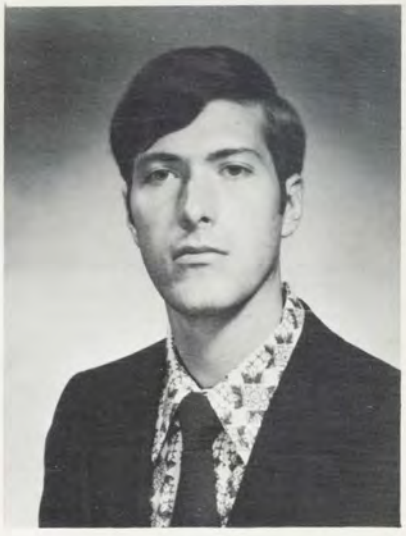


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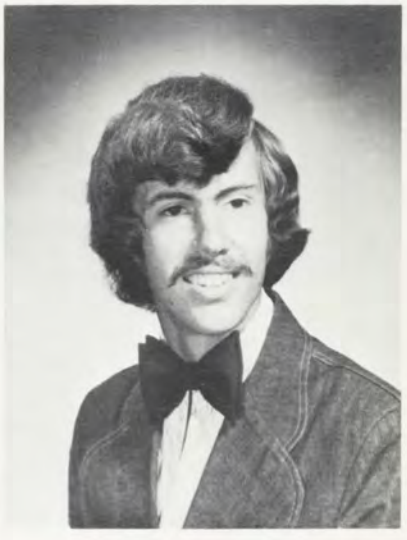
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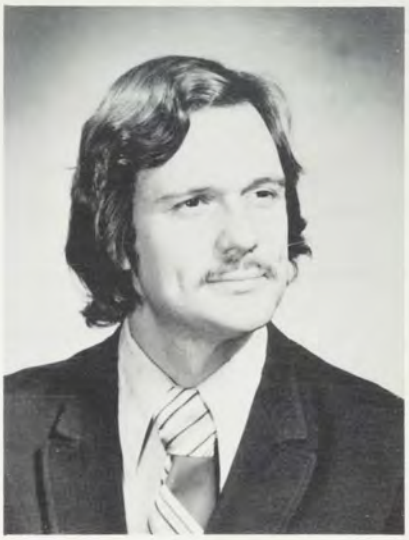


Vicki Neighbors

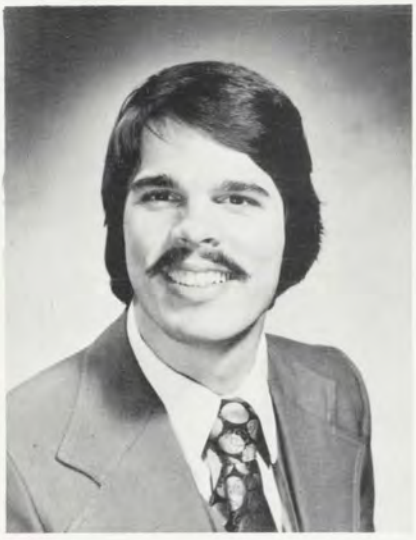
Business School



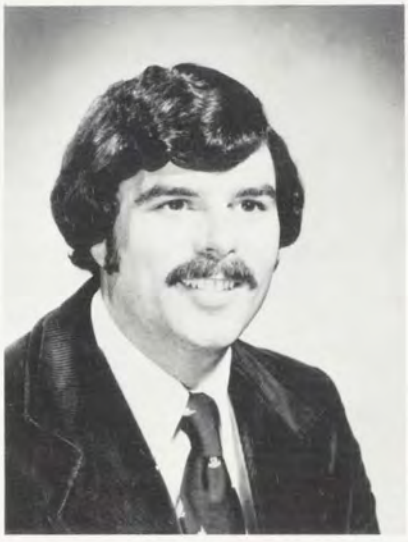
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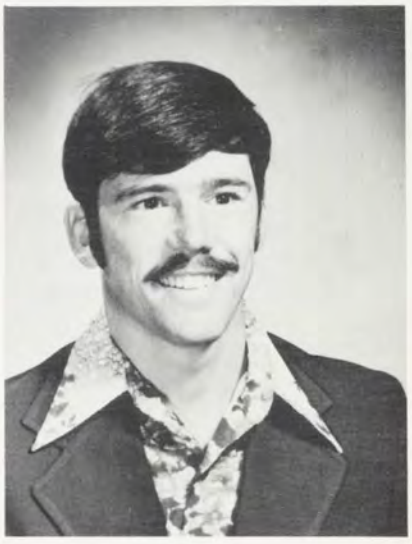
Chris Bechtler



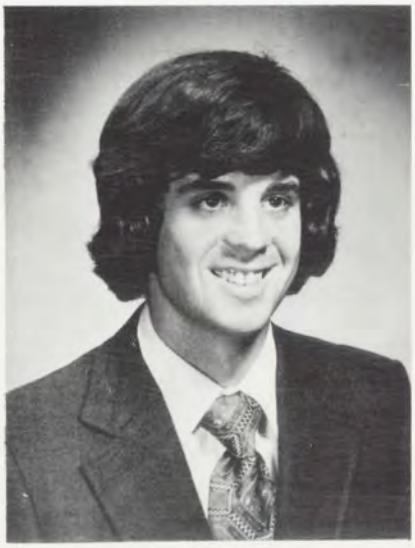
Gary Bloemer



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Cynthia Collingwood



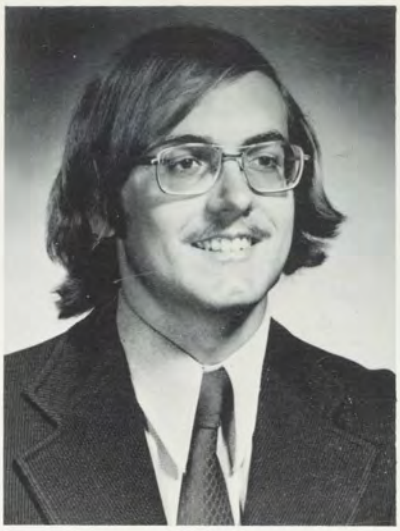
Jamil Dada



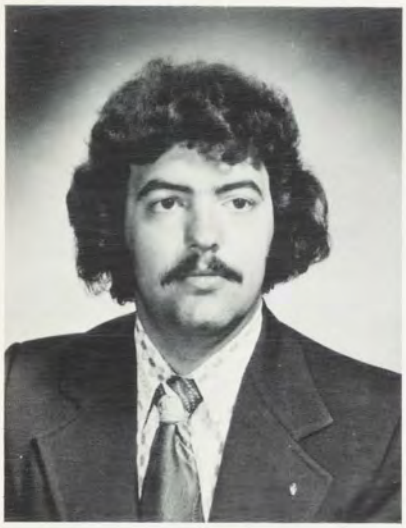
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Carole Epstein



Daniel Feger



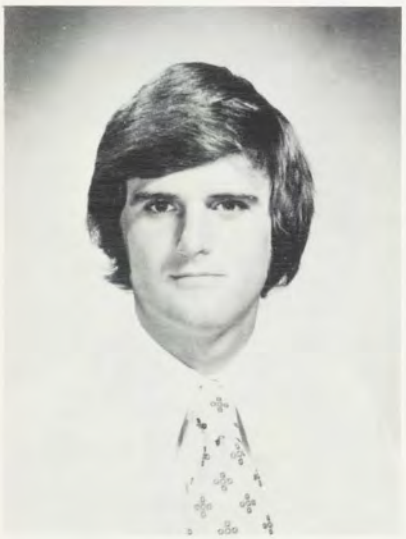
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Gwendolyn Harper



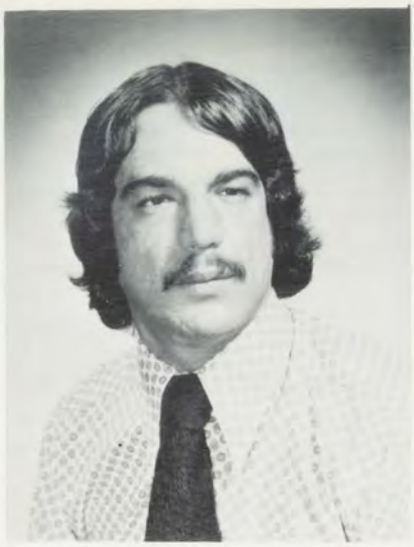
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Joe Kaczmarski



Karen Klemenz



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Michael Markiewicz



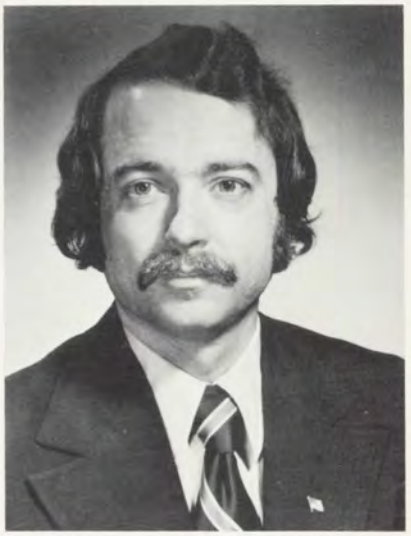
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Mary Ann Norris



Michael Perkins



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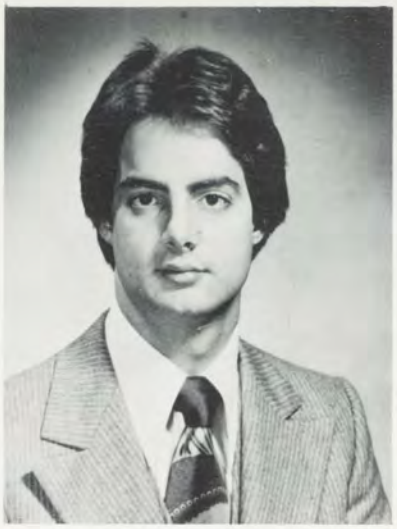
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Bruce Smith



Glenn Smith



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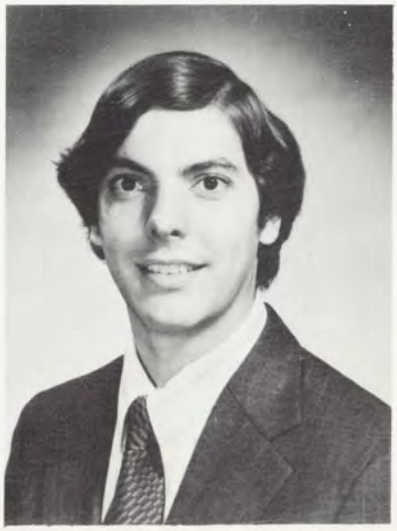
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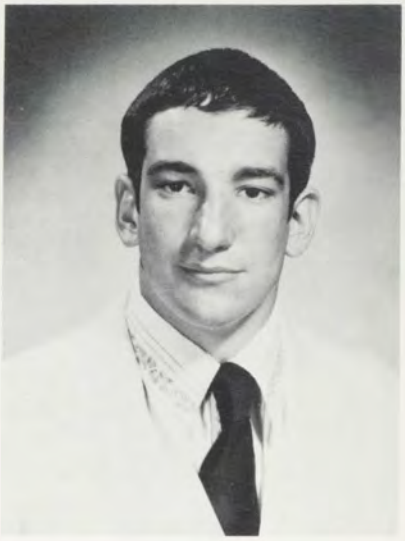
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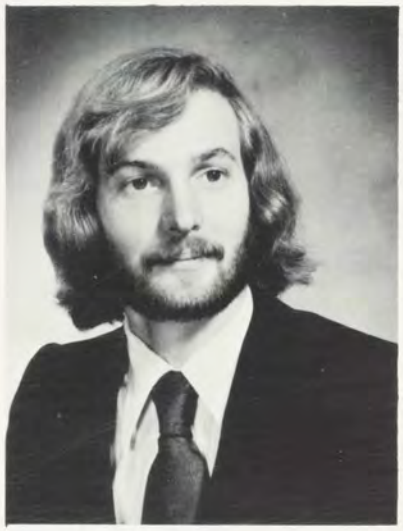
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Dental School



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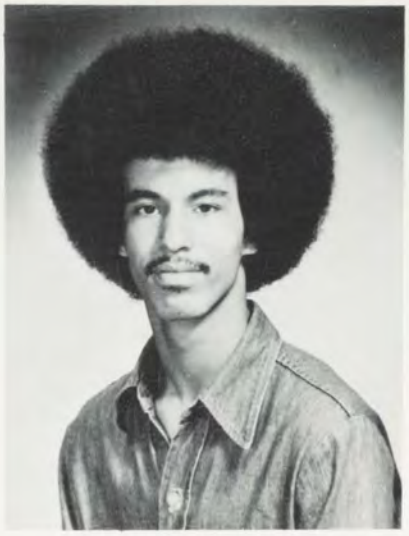


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Mike Brohm . . . . . Pp. 7,9(l.),10,11,102,118,150,161,164,165.

Debby Graves . . . . . Pp. 74,76,77.

Mike Heitz . . . . . Pp. 5(b.)12,13,51,52(b.),55(b.),63(b.),67(b.)100,103,137(b.),130,140,141,144,145(b.),146, 147,152,155,156,158,159,130,134.

Mike Ray . . . . . P. 93

Richard Yetter . . . . . Pp. 1,5(t.),15,17,19,21(b.r.),22,23,24,25,26,27,29,30(t.),32(l.),33,36,37,41(b.),43,45(t.), 47(b.),50,54,55(t.),56,65(b.),66,68,69,70,104,107(b.l.),117(b.r.),120,122,124(r.),125,126, 127(b.),128(b.),129(b.),130(l.),131,133,135,138,141,145(t.),148,151,157,160,166.

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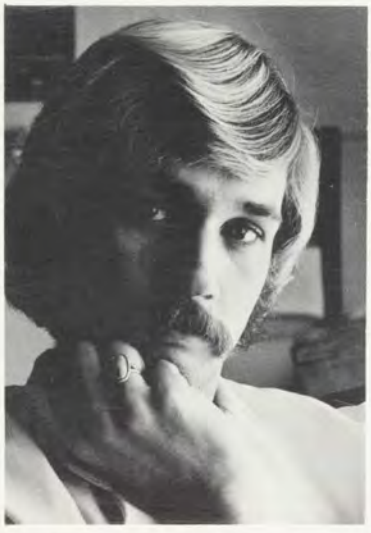
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